No 61,424

THE TIMES

FRIDAY JANUARY 7 1983

Price twenty pence

State polls debacle for Gandhi

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, suffered a severe setback yesterday in two key state elections. In Andhra Pradesh her Congress Party was trounced by Mr N. T. Rama Rao, a popular film actor. In neighbouring Karnataka, Congress seemed certain to lose power. The results will embolden Gandhi opponents within and without the party Page 5

BBC retaliates against Poland

The BBC is withdrawing facilities provided for Polish broadcasters in retaliation for Poland's refusal to renew the visa of its correspondent in Warsaw, Kevin Ruane, who returns to Britain today. The BBC will also not support British visa applications by Polish journalists Page 8

Rail fares rise

British Rail fares will rise by an average of 7 per cent on Sunday, the first increase for 14 months and the lowest for 10 years. Railcards and long-distance Saver fares are unchanged.

Ministers' anger, page 2

Mother accused

The mother of a 10-year-old girl who died after being shut in a cupboard was charged at Hagondange, France, with maltreatment leading to her death Page 5

Pipeline attack

Anti-communist Mozambican rebels have again sabotaged the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe, exacerbating the country's already grave fuel situation. Page 4

THE TIMES Saturday

Holed below the waterline by the rocks of the recession, Britain's boat-building industry is attempting to refloat itself. In the first week of the annual Boat Show, tomorrow's edition of *Saturday*, the leisure and arts section published each week with *The Times*, offers advice to those thinking of taking up sailing and buying a boat.

Saturday's motoring column examines the prospects for BL's forthcoming Maestro saloon; the travel page deals with the Holy Land; and the arts section provides a guide to the coming week's events.

Satellite 'safe'

A senior space official in Moscow has denied American reports that a Soviet satellite was out of control and likely to crash later this month. He said that it was safe and working normally Page 7

Monopoly veto

Sears Holdings is considering a bid for Empire Stores after the Monopolies Commission blocked Great Universal Stores' offer for the mail order group Page 13

Cup challenge

David Miller writes on the magic of the challenge for the America's Cup and the yachtsmen whose nerve still decides the outcome of a multi-million dollar venture Page 17



Heseltine gets defence post in restrained reshuffle

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister last night announced the long-awaited appointment of Mr Michael Heseltine as the Secretary of State for Defence in a ministerial reshuffle which will surprise many MPs for its restraint.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher had been expected to make a significant number of changes in the junior ranks of her administration, but last night's statement from Downing Street contained only 11 names and it is expected that the new line-up will stand for the general election.

The only other Cabinet change is the replacement, again expected, of Mr Heseltine, as Secretary of State for the Environment, by his deputy, Mr Tom King, who was Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services.

Mr Heseltine and Mr King are both 49 and Mr King, who has long been forecast for Cabinet promotion, takes a 29 per cent salary increase, from £29,035 as a Minister of State in the Commons, to the £37,410 paid to Cabinet Ministers in the Commons.

The Prime Minister's fourth reshuffle since she took office in May, 1979, was designed to replace Mr John Nott as Secretary of State for Defence, after his confirmation last September that he would not be standing for re-election.

Mr Nott, who is to be knighted for his services, said in his farewell letter to the Prime Minister: "Now that I have completed a number of immediate tasks following the Falklands campaign, and we have published our White Paper, I am sure it is best for the Government and our armed Forces that my successor should now be appointed to lead the Ministry of Defence in the period up to the next general election and beyond".



Mr Heseltine (left), who takes over Defence, and Mr King, promoted to Environment.

His successor, Mr Heseltine, is seen by Mrs Thatcher as a strong departmental leader and manager with the decisive manner which is needed to put the Ministry of Defence into shape.

To help in this task, Mrs Thatcher has promoted Mr Geoffrey Pattie from Parliamentary Under-Secretary at Defence to replace Lord Trenchard as Minister of State for Defence Procurement. Lord Trenchard leaves the Government. Mr Pattie is replaced by Mr Ian Stewart, a backbencher who has been serving as the Chancellor of the Exchequer's parliamentary private secretary.

The other changes of significance take in the Home Office and the Ministry for Overseas Development. Mr Timothy Raison leaves the Home Office to become Minister for Overseas Development with an expansion of his responsibilities. He replaces Mr Neil Marten, who is not standing for re-election as MP for Banbury at the next election. Mr Marten is to receive a knighthood for his services.

He is replaced at the Home Office by Mr David Waddington, the former Parliamentary Under-Secretary at Employment. The Home Secretary, who is dealing with the Police Bill and the Data Protection Bill, has been give the services of an extra Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Mr David Mellor, who moves from the same post at the Department of Energy.

The Prime Minister has deciced to compensate for the increase in ministerial staff at the Home Office by cutting the number of ministers at environment. Lord Bellwin, a Parliamentary Under-Secretary at Environment, has been promoted to take Mr King's place as Minister of State, but he is not himself replaced in the junior ministerial post at the department.

Mr John Selwyn Gummer, a whip and one of Mrs Thatcher's speech writers, becomes Parliamentary Under-Secretary at Employment, in place of Mr Waddington. The Earl of Avon replaces Mr Mellor as Parliamentary Under-Secretary at Energy

Heseltine profile, page 2
Leading article, page 11

The Sand Kirk (right) escorted to shore by HMS Dumbarton Castle (rear) – Photograph by Harry Kerr.

Two RUC men shot dead by gang

Two policemen were shot dead by an armed gang which was about to raid Rostrevor village post office in co Down, Northern Ireland, yesterday.

The victims of the killings, the first in the province this year, belonged to the District Mobile Support Unit, which is the Royal Ulster Constabulary's equivalent of the Special Patrol Group.

The two dead policemen were Sergeant Eric Brown, aged 41, of Moria, and Reserve Constable Brian Quinn, aged 23, single, from Bangor, both co Down. Sergeant Browne was married with three teenage daughters. Both men were stationed at Newry, 10 miles away.

The officers were shot in the centre of Rostrevor, near Warrenpoint, co Down. A third RUC man survived the attack and was recovering in hospital last night. "They did not even have a chance to draw their guns", a senior RUC spokesman said.

The killings drew an angry response from the Rev Ian Paisley, the Democratic Unionist MP, who demanded that the new Northern Ireland Assembly should set up a security committee.

Mr Paisley could force the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Mr James Prior, to introduce tougher tactis against terrorists.

The armed men were in a silver Escort opposite the post office when they were approached by one of the uniformed policemen. They shot the first policeman in the shoulder and then turned their guns on the unmarked police car which had pulled up in front of him. The officers in the car died immediately: one was in the back seat and the other in the front.

The RUC spokesman said: "They were on patrol checking cars and keeping watch on banks and post offices. The gang

Continued page 2, col 4

Danish skipper faces magistrates today

From Ronald Faux, North Shields

Captain Kent Kirk, the protesting Danish fisherman and Euro-MP, was duly intercepted by the Royal Navy yesterday after he had begun fishing within the British 12-mile limit.

The Danish skipper, who is defying the British limit in order to question new EEC regulations in the European Court, agreed to be escorted to North Shields, where he landed last night.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said last night that Mr Bill Bridge, a district inspector based in North Shields, had applied to the local magistrates court for a summons to be served on Captain Kirk. A hearing before the North Shields magistrates has been fixed for 2 pm today. He could be fined a maximum of £50,000.

Captain Kirk's 140-ton trawler, Sand Kirk, arrived off the North East coast after a stormy 48 hour passage from Esbjerg. It was shadowed by the Fishery Protection vessel HMS Dumbarton Castle and an Islander aircraft operating for the ministry. Dumbarton Castle is one of the 16 fishery protection vessels based at the site.

Rain squalls swept the area and strong winds spread long flecks of spume across the sea surface as Captain Kirk's small convoy closed the coast. About 25 journalists, who had suffered the rough crossing from Denmark, watched from one of the three vessels accompanying the Sand Kirk as the Danish trawler shot its nets about nine miles from the coast of the River Tees.

Half a dozen aircraft and helicopters circled the vessel and from one of them I could clearly see the otter boards from the Sand Kirk being drawn along in the wake of the vessel and the line going down to her trawl.

The small, black-hulled vessel pitched throught the rough seas for an hour while the grey shape of the Dumbarton Castle stood off about a mile away. Then the Islander made a series of low passes over the trawler to photograpg her and to check positively that she was fishing inside the exclusive zone.

After this, the Fishery Protection vessel moved in, lowering an inflatable craft carrying a group of officers when she was 400 yards from the Sand Kirk. The craft bounced across the rough sea to the trawler and two officers were helped on board by Captain Kirk himself. According to reports the welcome was cordial and followed by a "splendid fish lunch."

Hopes pinned on European Court

Denmark now pins all its hopes on a judgment from the European Court. (Ian Murray writes). After two hours of tough talks in Brussels yesterday, Mr Uffe Elleman-Jensen, the Danish Foreign Minister, admitted that he felt "completely isolated". But he was still determined to fight against the "lousy deal" he believed Denmark had been offered.

He is to resume his talks with Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher the West German Foreign Minister, now President of the EEC Council of Ministers, in Strasbourg next Tuesday. Herr Genscher said after yesterday's meeting that he was "moderately optimistic" of reaching a settlement, but "renegotiations would be an inappropriate word for the meeting."

Mr Elleman-Jensen said he felt Denmark was "very seriously threatened by the force of the British Government." He added: "As we see it, the national measures are against the Community spirit in picking out one country."

He deplored the action of Captain Kirk, and said this sort of action did nothing but raise the anger of the British people at a time when he was trying to keep the situation calm. Nevertheless, he promised that his Government would give Mr Kirk full backing if he tried to fight his case through to the European Court.

Jobless total up by another 34,000

By Michael Prest

Government hopes that unemployment might be on a clearly declining trend were dashed yesterday when the Department of Employment announced that the number of people in Britain out of work rose by 34,000 in December to 3,096,997, or 13.3 per cent of the workforce.

It is the highest unemployment level in postwar years and there is no doubt that the total will continue to rise. But the government takes some comfort from the fact that changes in the method of calculating the number of jobless mean that the rate of increase is not necessarily accelerating.

Nevertheless, Mr Norman Tebbit, the Employment Secretary, admitted that the figures were "disappointing". He said that the December increase was "part of the see-saw nature of the unemployment situation and perhaps partly a refection of the unsettled nature of the labour market around Christmas."

But Mr Eric Varley, the Opposition spokesman on employment, called on Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, to sack Mr Tebbit. Mr Varley claimed that the true unemployment figure was 3,299,300. This is what it would have been had the Government not changed its basis for calculation last October. The number of unemployed a year ago, recalculated on the new basis, was 2.63 million or 11.1 per cent.

The 3,096,997 total includes school leavers.

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Chart, page 13

Reagan is cautious on Soviet initiative

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

Concerned that recent Soviet initiatives have won Moscow some important propaganda gains, President Reagan adopted a conciliatory attitude on East-West issues when answering questions from reporters during his first press conference of 1983 on Wednesday night.

Mr Reagan said he was in favour "in principle" of attending a summit conference with Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, so long as it was clear that such a meeting would achieve results. He also welcomed Mr Andropov's suggestion about continuing talks on refucing tyhe two super-powers' nuclear arsenals.

He added that the latest Warsaw Pact proposal for a non-aggression agreement with Nato would be considered but would require consultation with America's Western allies.

Despite the conciliatory tone of his remarks, White House officials emphasized after the news conference that the President continued to be suspicious of Soviet intentions.

He would need to see tangible evidence of Soviet sencirity before agreeing to participate in a summit meeting, they said, in particular an improvement in the situation in Afghanistan and Poland.

The President avoided going into specifics on any East-West issue during his press conference, most of which was devoted to economic and other domestic questions.

Aides said that if he had gone into details on issues such as nuclear arms reductions talk his remarks might have appeared to sound negative in contrast to the positive gesture which have been coming from Moscow since Mr Andropov came to power.

The United States response to the Warsaw Pact's non-aggression offer has been decidedly cool. Officials noted that it was an old idea which had previously been rejected by Western countries.

● **European reaction:** Western governments promised yesterday to study the call for a non-aggression treaty, but many officials doubted it would help East-West relations (Reuter reports).

The warmest reaction came from West Germany, where Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, said the Warsaw Pact had edged closer to accepting some Western ideas on disarmament. But he made no specific referenceto the non-aggression treaty.

France said the best way of furthering peace was to accept existing obligations, not to add new peace pledges to those already contained in the United Nations charter.

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said Britain would give the suggestion "serious consideration".

Details of proposals, page

Thatcher blamed for rift with Arabs

By Leslie Plommer

Two days of intense diplomatic efforts to stem the deterioration in Arab-British relations have so far brought only deadlock, according to informed Arab sources.

There will be no Gulf tour by Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, until the aborted visit of an Arab League delegation to London takes place, and the Arab League will not visit London without some form of Palestine Liberation Organization representation, a senior Arab Diplomat in London told *The Times* yesterday.

The high-ranking diplomat, who asked not to be named, said that, although the Foreign Office had been meeting Arab diplomats in London over the past two days to try to repair the damage caused by Britain's refusal to meet a delegation including the PLO, the Arabs sense of having been affronted reached a point at which they could not back down on the issue of PLO representation. (The delegation included Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Syria, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, and the PLO).

Mr Pym was to have left for a Gulf tour next Monday

The blame for the situation, is being placed squarely with Mrs Margaret Thatcher by Arab Diplomats in London.

"Unfortunately, the Prime Minister stepped in and she has gone too far", one diplomat said.

The focus of Arab anger is a declaration which British ambassadors abroad were required to present to governments of the proposed Arab League delegation. It reasonably asks signatories to confirm their intent to work for a comprehensive Middle East settlement by peaceful means, but goes on to demand that they should declare their readiness "to recognize Israel's right to live in peace and security if Israel is ready to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians".

Even more unacceptable, from Arab government standpoints, is a phrase asking that they and the PLO representatives should "confirm their rejection of terrorism in all its forms". That "amounts to an accusation", one leading diplomat said.

French rain teargas on Greenpeace ship

From Diana Geddes, Paris

French military police yesterday seized the Greenpeace vessel, Sirius, after bombarding it with teargas as the 140ft cutter and its crew of 15 anti-nuclear protesters, including five Britons, attempted to dock in the port of Cherbourg.

The Sirius, which had come to Cherbourg to protest against the imminent arrival from Japan of a boat carrying radioactive nuclear waste, had been banned from entering the commercial dock.

An earlier ban, prohibiting the vessel from entering French territorial waters within a 12-mile radius of Cherbourg, had unexpectedly been lifted on Wednesday and she had been allowed to anchor just behind the outermost harbour wall, some three miles from the town.

However the Greenpeace organizers considered that they were too far removed to carry out effectively their intended "non-violent campaign of information", and therefore decided to sail into the port and drop anchor some 30 yards from the Quai de France, where the British-owned Pacific Crane, with her cargo of 24 tons of nuclear waste, is expected to dock within the next few days.

Mr Peter Wilkinson, an official of Greenpeace, was already in Cherbourg awaiting the arrival of the Sirius, having been prevented from sailing with her when she left the channel port of Fécamp, north of Le Havre, on Monday, after being arrested and detained overnight by French police on a charge of being drunk in a public place. He vigorously denies the charge.

"As soon as the boat dropped anchor near the Quay de

Continued on page 2, col 6

Jaguar sets an overseas sales record

Jaguar Cars, part of the state-owned BL group, yesterday announced record overseas sales of 15,300 cars in 1982, an increase of 56 per cent.

The biggest success was in the United States where sales more than doubled to 10,349. In 1980, Jaguar's US sales were only about 3,000.

In the United Kingdom, sales totalled 6,445 last year, a rise of 14 ner cent, and the company no claims control of more tha half of the luxury saloon car _arket.

It plans to increase production by about 12 per cent this year to more than 25,000 cars.

● The prices of Ford cars, apart from the Capri range, will increase by an average of 4 per cent from January 15.

Blackpool police tell of sea disaster

By Michael Horsnell, Arthur Osman and Ronald Kershaw

Two young policemen who survived the heavy seas at Blackpool in which three of their colleagues and another man were lost on Wednesday described their 30-minute struggle yesterday, as the search for bodies continued.

The tragedy, which began when Mr Alistair Anthony jumped into the sea to save his dog, yesterday prompted the launch of an appeal fund by Mr Thomas Percival, the town's mayor.

Yesterday a search by 80 police officers of the 15-mile coastline between St Anne's and Fleetwood discovered the warrant card and tie of Woman Police Constable Angela Bradley on a beach at Fleetwood, 10 miles from the scene, with the body of Henry, the Jack Russell terrier which leaped into the sea after a ball thrown by Mr Anthony.

Police Constable Martin Hewitson, aged 29, and Police Constable Stephen FitzGerald, aged 25, survived the ordeal of the pounding sea to speak of what happened.

PC Hewitson, who spent 24 hours in hospital under sedation with shock, had been chest deep in the sea attempting to rescue Police Constable Patrick Abram, who is now seriously ill, and Police Constable Colin Morrison, who was swept to his death.

By last night, PC Morrison's body was the only one that had been recovered. An inquest has been arranged for today.

PC Hewitson said they both arrived, in separate cars, at the same time. They had been in the Bispham area of the town about a mile away, and it had taken them two minutes to get there. They had heard on their personal radios that there were people in the sea. They had heard PC Morrison acknowledge the call and then go off the air.

PC Hewitson said: "I went down to the lower walk on the promenade and I saw in the water at the bottom four or five bodies floating; some were alive and swimming and some were not.

"I made my way down, took off my tunic and coat but could not make much headway with the waves crashing over the sea wall. I went to the water's edge, but the waves were crashing over me. I went in chest deep but then returmed to the lower walk to call for further patrols.

"PC FitzGerald was holding a lifeline with someone in the water below. I ran to get a life belt and returned to the scene. PC Abram and Colin Morrison were together with a life ring which they were holding. I managed to get my lifebelt to Abram, who caught hold of it.

"They were swinging towards the sea wall and were pulled away from me. I managed to get to the promemade with the rope which then snagged on the sea wall. I had to free it.

PC Fitzgerald said that when he arrived, it was felt that there was no use any one else going into the water. Describing how PC Abram was plucked to safety, he continued: "We made repeated attempts about a dozen of us, including firemen, to get him out. The rope somehow got twisted around his neck. The firemen were reluctant to pull on it because of this, but someone said if we did not

Continued on back page, col 5

Arts award for steel band leader

The Arts Council is to award a bursary of £5,300 to the Steelband Association of Great Britain to enable Mr Geddes Yates, a Manchester band leader, to train as a steel pan tuner in the West Indies for six months.

Mr Yates, aged 36, from Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, was employed for several years by the local education authority to teach steel pan playing in schools, and has retained close links with some schools as an adviser.

The Arts Council says it hopes the training will enable Mr Yates to work as a pan tuner in the North-west, especially Manchester, where there are a large number of steel bands but few skilled pan tuners.

Mr Yates, who was chosen from a final short-list of three, leaves for Arima, Trinidad, on January 15.

Butlin painting 'worth £50,000'

"Lamentation of Christ", a painting that hung on the chapel wall at the Butlin holiday camp at Pwllheli, north Wales, for 30 years, could fetch more than £50,000 when it is auctioned this summer, the company disclosed yesterday.

Both Phillips and Christie's have agreed that the painting, by William Dyce, a nineteenth-century artist, was not so severely damaged as was thought, after water damage caused by a storm which affected the chapel roof three years ago.

New Scottish Socialist group

The Scottish Socialist Society will be formally launched in the Mitchell Theatre, Glasgow, on January 29.

Mr Stephen Maxwell, society convenor, said: "This is a genuine attempt to create a forum and a campaigning credibility on issues which cross party boundaries".

The launching of the society follows after a long struggle in the Scottish National Party between traditionalists, who see independence as the party's sole aim, and the now banned left-wing and republican '79 Group.

Rape case judge indisposed

Judge Stanley Price, QC, who imposed a four-month prison sentence on a man charged with raping a girl aged six because he thought that the man was not guilty of rape but of indecent assault, will not sit at York Crown Court this week because he is indisposed.

His wife said he was handling probate matters at a meeting in Northallerton yesterday. The case caused the Prime Minister to say that in future only senior judges should try rape cases.

Ben Nevis gale halts rescuers

Rescuers searching for two climbers missing on Ben Nevis were forced off the mountain yesterday for the second day running by winds and snow.

The search will resume today for Aidan Shearer, aged 22, and Geoff Whytt, aged 19, who were separated from the rest of a group of climbers from Ulster Polytechnic.

In the Cairngorms yesterday, an RAF helicopter rescued two climbers suffering from exposure.

Norland returns

North Sea Ferries' vessel, Norland, requisitioned by the Government for the Falklands conflict, is returning from service in the South Atlantic. The ferry is expected in her home port of Hull on February

Claims speed up as pay offers hover at 4%

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The pay bargaining round gathered pace yesterday amid clear indications that groups of workers with industrial muscle can expect offers of no more than 4 per cent until the water workers' negotiations are more sharply defined.

More that 40,000 gas workers yesterday received offers ranging between £3.29 a week and £4.46 a week which are worth just under 4 per cent on earnings. Further talks are to be held later in the month after their union's rejection of the offer.

The ballot of the 30,000 water workers on their 4 per cent offer has been completed. The results, which are expected to show an overwhelming vote for industrial action if the offer is not improved, are to be announced today.

While other large groups of workers formulated their pay claims, leaders of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions formally ratified acceptance, with the exception of one union, of the 4.8 per cent offer on basic rates for more than one million engineering workers. The General Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union is expected officially to announce its suport today.

Leaders of Britain's 50,000 power workers, who would expect to receive a settlement in line with water and gas workers, yesterday submitted a five-point claim, including a substantial increase in pay which is thought to be similar to the miners' 6.5 to 7.1 per cent deal.

Union leaders representing 530,000 white-collar civil servants finally agreed a joint claim to submit to the Government although it will have to be formally ratified by a full meeting of the Council of Civil Service Unions next Tuesday.

It is thought to follow a compromise formula of 5 per cent plus £10 a week.

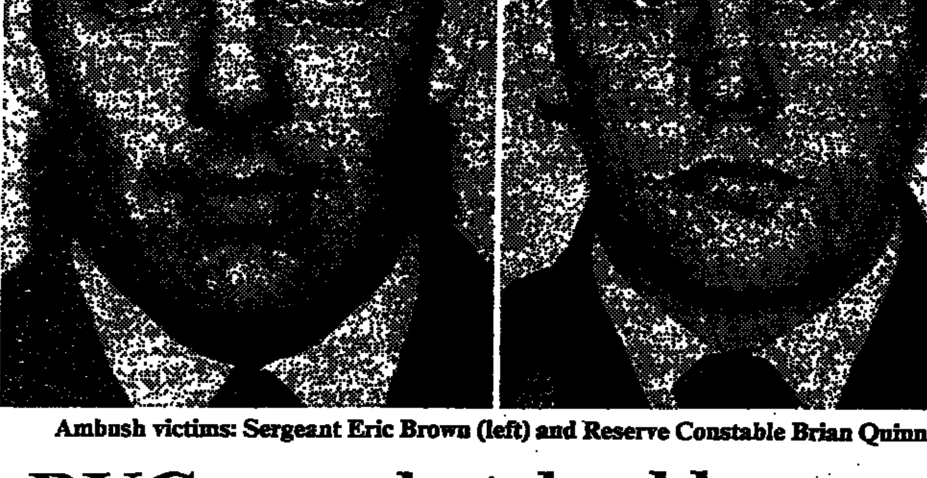
The Banking Insurance and Finance Union (Bifu) yesterday approved a claim for 70,000 clerical workers in the five main banks of £10 a week or 9 per cent, which ever is the greater.

Mr Leif Mills, general secretary of the union, said last night: "We estimate that the main clearing banks in 1982 will have made profits of £1,500m and there can be no excuse for not meeting our very reasonable claim."

● The executive of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, which represents nearly 2,500,000 manufacturing industry workers yesterday unanimously decided to instruct district committees and advise the 17 individual unions to oppose the Governments job-splitting scheme (the Press Association reports).

● Three hundred seamen at Harwich yesterday voted overwhelmingly to reject Sealink's proposal to cut 130 jobs to save the Hook of Holland service which has been losing £3m a year, according to the company (Our Colchester Correspondent writes).

● Miners leaders in South Wales will decide next week whether to call a coalfield strike after a meeting in London on Monday with Mr Norman Siddall, chairman of the National Coal Board. The union officials have a mandate to halt production in the area from Jaunuary 17 unless they obtain assurances over investment and recruitment (Tim Jones writes from Cardiff).



Ambush victims: Sergeant Eric Brown (left) and Reserve Constable Brian Quinn.

RUC men shot dead by gang

Continued from page 1

was obviously preparing to carry out a raid but was interrupted."

Mr Anthony Williamson, who owns a printing works next door to the post office, said: "It was absolutely terrible, a sad day for the village." An off-duty nurse, two doctors, and Father Thomas Mooney, a Roman Catholic priest, were among the first to reach the police officers.

Mr Paddy O'Donaghue, a leading member of the Social Democratic and Labour Party in the area, said: "The terrorists have displayed a total disregard for the most basic human rights of all, the right to live."

The killers' car was found abandoned five miles away in Warrenpoint, and although no organization has claimed responsibility for the murders, detectives are blaming republicans.

Yesterday's double killing brings the number of police officers – regular and reserve members – murdered in the province during the past 13 years to 175.

Earlier yesterday, in another part of co Down, a woman had her left leg broken when she was caught in a bomb trap meant for an Ulster Defence Regiment man.

Mrs Eileen McCauley, aged 58, was injured when she opened a gate that had been booby-trapped outside the house where the soldier lived with his mother near Castlewellan. Normally he would have opened the gate on his way to work. But Mrs McCauley, a neighbour who had stayed the night, was the first to use it.

The shooting in Rostrevor came less than 12 hours after a senior RUC officer denied a claim by Mr Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the SDLP, that the police had entered the "murder game" and that he had forwarded to Mr Prior the name of a Rostrevor man whom, he alleged, was under threat of death from the RUC (Our Belfast correspondent writes).

Ministers angered over Serpell report leaks

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Ministers were reported yesterday to be "angry and disturbed" over selective leaks from the Serpell report, which they assume to have been the work of British Rail to influence public opinion against the report.

It was emphasized in the highest government circles that the Serpell options, for a reduced network or higher commuter fares, were not recommendations, and that no decisions had been taken on them by the Government.

The British Railways Board, considering the report at its first full meeting yesterday, was said to be "disappointed" over its quality and tone, and was "determined to fight" the negative view it took of railways in Britain.

A board member said: "We can not brush this off, but it is not a defeat; we shall come back fighting. Serpell is an important set of state papers, but not as good as it ought to be".

One of Serpell suggestions' "commercial railway", which it says would not only eliminate the £800m a year subsidy but make a small profit. It would be a 1,600-mile network compared with the present 10,000; and Scotland (apart from Edinburgh and Glasgow) and Wales (apart from Cardiff) would be totally denuded of railway. England is reduced to a core network radiating out of London to Norwich, Harwich, Southend, Dover, Folkstone, Eastborne, Brighton, Bournemouth, Bristol (served by a branch line) and Oxford.

That is the "minimum option" from the report and the committee does not recommend it. Three other options are a modified version with more London commuter lines; roughly the present system as presently planned; and the present system with "real pricing" (such as a sharp rise in commuter fares reported in *The Times* on Wednesday.

The minimum option could produce a surplus of £30m a year, Serpell suggest a £60m profit on freight and a £30m loss on passengers.

French hold nuclear protest ship

Continued from page 1

France, she was attacked by a barrage of teargas grenades, any one of which could have killed someone who came within two yards of it". Mr Wilkinson said.

"Eye-witnesses say it was absolute chaos". Mr Wilkinson continued. "The boat was filled with gas, and the crew were vomiting all over the place. A Frenchman on board said he could not believe that his country's authorities would have acted in such a way towards a non-violent organization. He was ashamed.

Soon after the teargas had been fired, military police boarded the vessel while more than 200 armed riot police stood at the ready on the quayside.

● STOCKHOLM: Despite protests from environmentalists, the Swedish Government yesterday gave permission for the transport of 57 tons of radioactive nuclear waste by sea to the reprocessing part at La Hague, in northern France (Christopher Mosey writes). Greenpeace said it will prevent the Swedish nuclear waste transport ship, Sigyn, from leaving port.

Rail union tries to curb rebels

By Our Labour Reporter

Senior officials of the National Union of Railwaymen are drawing up plans to head off what appears to be a growing rebellion among its members to disciplinary action ordered by the union which could lead to a closed shop confrontation with British Rail.

Mr Charles Turnock, the union's assistant general secretary, is travelling to address the Derby No 2 branch tonight where about 200 members have given notice to stop paying union dues from the end of next week. Before their decision it was thought that about 100 union members were seeking to leave the union.

After the defiance by many union members of the executive's instruction to strike, a conference decided on disciplinary measures against the 12,500 rebels, including withdrawal of legal representation at some tribunals.

British Rail is to hold the talks, probably in the next week, with all three rail unions on the closed shop, but the NUR made clear last night that it wanted to see the closed shop agreement maintained in every respect.

However, Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, gave staff a guarantee during the strikes last year that any worker suffering "a loss of union membership" because of a decision to work normally would not be dismissed. British Rail, in fact, has to cooperate with members' wishing to leave.

The focus of the protest has been Mr William Reed, a rail fitter aged 64 from Derby, who ignored the strike call last June and who will attend tonight's branch meeting. Yesterday a meeting of 200 of Mr Reed's colleagues decided to back his stand and to ask British Rail to stop docking subscriptions from next week.

Vaganian stays in the lead

From Harry Golembek
Chess Correspondent
Hastings

Vaganian drew his adjourned game against Mestel in the eighth round of the ICL grandmasters' tournament at Hastings yesterday. That means that the Soviet grandmaster has retained his lead of one-and-a-half points over his nearest rival and fellow countryman Tukmakov.

The other adjourned game from round eight, that between the Czechoslovak grandmaster, Ftacnik, and the Israeli master, Murei, took a startling turn in the second session of play. Murei, who had seemed completely lost on the first adjournment, managed, with the aid of his opponent, to attain a winning position. This game will end today and should Murei win he will move into second place.

The standing after the eighth round and with five rounds to play, are as follows:

Vaganian 6½, Tukmakov 5, Ftacnik and Murei 4½, and 1 adj, Gurevich 4½, Hebden and Mestel 4, and one adj, Kovacevic 4, Henley, Littlewood, Plaskett and Short 3, and Farago and Lein 2½.

Results of Round 8:

Kovacevic 1, Henley 0, QP Colle system: 43 moves: Mestel ½, Vaganian ½, Queens gambit declined, 43: Plaskett 0, Farago 1, QP Queens Ind Def, 34: Murei adj against Ftacnik Sic Def: Gurevich 1, Short 0, QP Benoni def, 27: Hebden 1, Lein 0, Sic Def, 29: Littlewood 0, Tukmakov 1, QP King's Ind Def, 38.

New year cell exchange

A man on the run from Ashwell open prison in Leicestershire got drunk to celebrate the new year and knocked on the door at Winson Green jail in Birmingham. He identified himself to a prison officer and asked for a bed for the night.

He woke next morning to find himself behind bars, Mr Neville Joseph, deputy governor at the jail said yesterday.

Man in the news: Michael Heseltine

National service officer

By A Staff Reporter

Mr Michael Heseltine's military experience is confined to his years as a national service officer in the Welsh Guards. The new Secretary of State for Defence, who was born in Swansea almost 50 years ago, was the son of the commander of the local Territorial Army unit.

At 6ft 3in, Mr Heseltine has the trim and alert appearance of a former officer. But the flowing hairstyle that has been his hallmark throughout a 30-year career in politics, remains decidedly unmilitary.

Mr Heseltine is a self-made publisher who entered national politics after helping to create a successful business empire. He has had virtually no direct political experience of defence matters.

He spent much of the Heath government of the early 1970s as a junior minister in the departments of the environment and of trade and industry when they were headed by Mr Peter Walker.

His years under Mrs Margaret Thatcher as Secretary of State for the Environment have ended unhappily with the fiasco of the Trafalgar Square architecture competition. But he is more likely to be remembered as the minister responsible for unleashing the sale of publicly-owned homes, one of the most important housing policy decisions since 1945.

Telex credit cards to be honoured

By a Staff Reporter

Telex credit cards issued by foreign agencies are to be honoured during 1983 by British Telecom, a concession that will be welcomed by press correspondents working in Britain.

Mr Frank Ware, chairman of the telecommunications committee of the Commonwealth Press Union, said last night: "It is a stay of execution, if you like. There are to be talks with British Telecom in June, but I am hoping this is going to be a permanent arrangement."

British Telecom had wanted to scrap the system which enables users to send messages without payment at source because it costs £250,000 a year to administer. British correspondents will have to obtain an International Telecommunications Union credit card from one of the agencies abroad in order to have the use of it in Britain.

Jailed couple rejected as foster parents

A couple jailed for cruelty and indecency to children staying with them for a country holiday had previously been declared unsuitable to act as foster parents, it was disclosed yesterday.

Somerset County Council said that Anthony Forward, aged 35, of Street Road, Glastonbury, and Susie Forward, aged 36, his wife, had applied for fostering in October 1981 and were rejected after inquiries were made.

Early last year the couple answered a television advertisement and applied to a London borough which checked with Somerset and were told that they were considered unsuitable.

Mr Roger Smith, for Somerset County Council, said: "The Children's Country Holiday Fund placed these children with Mr and Mrs Forward without any reference to us.

Somerset social services department said it had been in touch with the London-based charity and were told that discussions had started to ensure that local authorities were involved in its checking procedure.

At Taunton Crown court on Wednesday, Forward received a four-year prison sentence.

MPs query increased college aid claims

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Nine voluntary colleges of education last March increased their monthly application for government grant from £2.5m to £4.8m, after they had been given a warning by the Department of Education that they would not be allowed to carry forward any unspent allocations for the financial year ending on March 31.

A report from Mr Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General, published yesterday, said that the month's increased claims were met in full by the department.

The Commons committee of Public accounts intends to question Sir James Hamilton, Permanent Secretary at the department, when examines the matter next month.

The MPs on the all-party select committee have been told by Mr Downey that the department paid recurrent grants of £61.7m to 26 voluntary colleges of further education in 1981-82.

Advances are made in the middle of each month "on the basis of an institution's estimate of its cash needs until the middle of the following month, allowing for a month-end balance of up to 4 per cent of its approved net expenditure for the year".

In March 1981, Mr Downey's exchequer and audit department questioned education officials "about apparently excessive balances" held by three voluntary colleges.

He was told then that the Department of Education was tightening the system of control. But one year later, last March Mr Downey's staff discovered that 12 of the 26 colleges were reporting balances in excess of the 4 per cent limit, and in eight cases that cash balance exceeded 11 per cent of the year's net expenditure.

Mr Downey then reported: "My staff also noted that in a letter dated March 15, 1982, after most colleges had sent in their March funding claims or had given provisional indications of their need, DES had notified many of them of the amount of their allocations up to March 31, 1982 which remained undrawn.

"Most of the colleges so notified subsequently submitted revised claims, which included nearly all the outstanding allocations.

"In particular, nine colleges whose March claims or provisional indications of need had amounted to some £2.5m but whose undrawn allocations totalled £5.2m, revised their claims to a total of £4.8m. DES paid this amount".

He concluded: DES accepted that they had a responsibility to ensure that the funds advanced to voluntary institutions were no more than was necessary to meet programmed expenditure and provide small working balances.

"To this end they intended to further tighten scrutiny of inconsistencies and abnormal expenditure or receipts in the claim forms".

Appropriation Accounts: (Vol 71, Class X) 1981-82. (Stationery Office, £7.40).

Science report

Conflicting cues from Thatcher

By the Staff of "Nature"

The Prime Minister, has the subject of a psychological analysis of the art of conversation because of the way she is constantly interrupted by television interviewers, in contrast to the smooth progress of most other senior politicians.

Detailed analysis of one such interview has revealed that the frequent interruptions were not due to simple bad manners on the part of the interviewer. They occur when Mrs Thatcher gives signs that she has finished speaking when in fact she is far from finished.

The analysis, by Dr G. Beattie of Sheffield University and Dr A. Cuttler and Dr M. Pearson of Sussex University, used a videotape of a 1979 independent television interview conducted by Dennis Tuohy.

Forty short extracts containing at least one sentence were selected, 10 just before the conversation passed smoothly from Mrs Thatcher to Mr Tuohy, 20 from the middle of Mrs Thatcher's conversation and 10 just before "disputed turns" when Mr Tuohy tried, but failed, to take the floor.

Observers who had no knowledge of how the conversation continued, were asked to judge whether in each extract Mrs Thatcher appeared to be finishing what she was saying.

A clearcut difference emerged: Mrs Thatcher appeared to be handing over the conversational turn not only in those cases when she did so, but also in the disputed turns, which is why Mr Tuohy was misled.

Analysis by sound spectrograph and by phonetic transcription showed that conflicting cues as Mrs Thatcher speaks can mislead the interviewer. One cue is a fast drop in pitch that is genuinely characteristic of a conversational ending, and is given by Mrs Thatcher when she really wants to yield her conversational turn. But although the drop is fast it is not very far. In terms of the level reached, the pitch change is no more than in normal mid-conversation. Misleading pitch changes are not the whole story, however. Even when the television picture was seen without sound, judges agreed with Mr Tuohy about when Mrs Thatcher's turn was finished. In this case inappropriate changes in gaze seem to be to blame.

The study illustrates just how subtle are the signals – given quite unconsciously – that regulate the change of play in conversational ping pong. Knowledge of such signals is used in the treatment of individuals who suffer from a severe inability to sustain normal conversation.

Source: *Nature* Dec 23 vol 300, p 744, 1982.

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£500 fine for losing classified papers

Classified documents were lost on the way to an EEC meeting, and extracts from the papers were later published in a magazine, a court was told yesterday.

Robin Gordon-Walker, a government information officer, was fined £500 at Bow Street magistrates court in London after admitting a charge under Section Two of the Officials Secrets Act.

Mr Ralph Lowrie, the magistrate told him: "It seems to me that you have been a fool rather than a knave."

Mr John Blackburn-Gittings, for the defence, said that Gordon-Walker, was probably the first person to be charged with failure to take reasonable care of documents since the Act became law in 1911.

Mr Gerald Adams, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that Gordon-Walker, aged 36, of Eastmearn Road, Tulse Hill, south-east London, collected a set of Foreign Office briefs, many of them classified, for an EEC foreign ministers meeting in Brussels on September 20 and 21 last year.

On the London Underground he put the case on the seat next to him, but it had disappeared when he arrived at Heathrow airport to fly to Brussels. He did not report the loss to London Transport staff, nor when he returned from Brussels Mr Adams said.

On September 30, the magazine *City Limits* published a report on the papers and extracts from them. The same day the Crown obtained an injunction banning further publication.

All the documents were recovered, Mr Adams said and they were traced to Gordon-Walker.

Evangelical assembly inaugurated

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Church of England inaugurated a new body, the Anglican Evangelical Assembly to contain the Evangelical movement yesterday.

The assembly is the first body to draw together all the strands of this increasingly influential movement in Anglicanism, and the first to be able to claim that its voice is representative. It was founded by the Church of England Evangelical Council, which was itself becoming regarded as the most representative Evangelical grouping in the church.

The council is now to be reconstituted as the assembly's standing committee, and its new membership will be elected today in the course of the assembly's initial two-day meeting in London.

Evangelicals in the Church of England are the inheritors of the Low Church and Protestant strands in Anglicanism, and are themselves spread between the more conservative and liberal traditions on issues such as Scriptural inerrancy and the strict observance of the 39 Articles.

The assembly itself is the result of national consultations over the past two years, under the auspices of the Church of England Evangelical Council. One of it's recommendations was for a permanent and more widely democratic body than the council.

The new assembly therefore draws representatives from diocesan organizations of Evangelicals, from the leading Evangelical societies, and from Evangelical members of the General Synod. The assembly will be the governing body of the new grouping, although constituent societies will retain their autonomy.

The constitution of the assembly emphasizes two distinctively Evangelical doctrines: justification by faith and the non-priestly nature of the ordained ministry. It is committed to work for church unity, and one of the motions to be debated today calls on it to renew its commitment to seek reunion between the Church of England and the Roman Catholic church, while drawing attention to some of the difficulties most acutely felt.

Because of its many different constituents and the lack of an overall body, the Anglican Evangelical movement has had less organized influence in the church than the Anglo-Catholic movement.

The assembly's first official act yesterday was to agree that its proceedings should be conducted in public.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 650 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran Rl 150; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 120; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 6.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

Hygiene prosecution for Brooks's club in new London health law drive

By John Witherow

Brooks's, the London club renowned for its smartness, and where numerous prime ministers and peers have dined during the past 200 years without any apparent ill effects, is to be prosecuted for alleged health and hygiene offences.

Westminster City Council has taken out summonses alleging 30 infringements of *food hygiene* regulations and a further four inder the health and safety at work, and offices, shops and railway premises acts which concern ventilation. In all, the council says the St James's club has "to bring 135 items up to scratch".

The decision to prosecute arose from an inspection last summer by Westminster environmental health *officials of* several exclusive clubs as a prelude to the decennial renewal of their liquor licences.

In common with Brooks's, The Travellers (founded in *1819*), the Athenaeum (*1823*) and the Reform (1834) were given until October to improve their premises, which they did and as a result avoided prosecution.

Brooks's (1764), however, was alleged to have transgressed as many regulations as it has members. It was even suggested that mice and cockroaches had been inhabiting the establishment's kitchens: although such allegations at the time did little more than raise a phlegmatic eyebrow or two in the club.

It sought to meet the October deadline by adding ventilation in the kitchen, replacing wall tiles and filling in gullies let into the kitchen floor several generations ago to carry away water.

The council were nonetheless set on prosecution and the case is set for hearing at Bow Street Magistrates' Court on February 15. In response Brooks's issued a statement yesterday saying *that the club had not yet* received summonses and had been advised by its lawyers not to comment.

An official of Westminster council said she thought this was the first time it had prosecuted one of the older clubs and maintained it was not part of a drive against these establishments. The council says there are 400 eating places under its authority and it has been checking all of them to make sure they come up to standards. There have been hundreds of prosecutions in London in the past year ranging from take-away food stores, public houses in the West End, and restaurants and night clubs. One of the council's main targets has been street stalls selling such food as hot dogs and hamburgers.

If Brooks's, which includes the Duke of Devonshire among its members, is found guilty of transgressing the regulations, *it* could face fines of £10,000, the council said.

It is understood the clubs are incensed at being singled out for what they consider to be over-*zealous action* by the council. Mr Julian Cotterell, chairman of Brooks's house committee, has said "an old building like Brooks's is not like a modern concrete box. We are run like a business now, not by amateurs as we were in the past. We have a very good chef, a good team, a good catering manager. Everyone has a good meal when they go there."

Peace protesters removed by police

From Our Correspondent, Oxford

Police yesterday removed peace campaigners who occupied the County Hall in Oxford in protest at Oxfordshire County Council's planned sale of land to extend the US air base at Upper Heyford.

The council agreed to the sale of 30 acres of land near the base for about £85,000 to the Ministry of Defence in 1978 and the sale is expected to be completed in the next few days. The protesters, who have set up a peace camp on part of the land at Somerton, are demanding a *public inquiry*.

Yesterday eight men and two women, one with a baby, sat in the County Hall foyer, chanting and singing peace songs after *demanding to see Mr Alan* Brown, the council's chief executive.

The protesters were removed by the police after being asked *to leave. There were no arrests.*

Five peace campaigners camping outside the base at *Upper Heyford yesterday* appealed for the right to vote in the Banbury constituency. They claimed at a special electoral hearing at Banbury that their camp was permanent.

Objectors, including Mr Kenneth Axford, the local Conservative agent, and Mr Patrick Quinn, Chairman of Heyford Parish Council, argued *that the camp was temporary* and illegal.

The electoral registration officer will announce his decision next week.

● Security at the United States air base at Greenham Common, near Newbury, Berkshire, is being tightened after the invasion by supporters of the women's peace camp outside the base on New Year's Day.

A spokesman at the base confirmed yesterday that men from the RAF Regiment were being posted to the base, where *96 United States cruise missiles* are due to be deployed at the end of the year.

Army blows open van in bomb alert

From Our Correspondent Hull

Humberside police telephoned an Irish woman at her work in Leeds yesterday and *told her that they had blown* open her van which she had parked near Hull railway station because they thought it might be loaded with explosives.

The green van had a Republic of Ireland registration number and had been left in a bus parking area behind the city's coach station. The police said they could not afford to take chances and put a bomb alert into operation and an Army bomb-disposal unit was called in from Catterick camp, North Yorkshire.

The bus station and surrounding area were cleared and the railway station was closed. Traffic was diverted from the area and fire engines and ambulances were on stand-by. Buses which had left for London and Birmingham were stopped and the passengers questioned.

The Army used a robot to search the vehicle. The rear *doors of the van were then* blown open and after another robot search the Army moved in. They removed an easy chair and a large quantity of blast-damaged groceries, cosmetics, tins of food, curry powders and sauces from the van. No bomb or explosive materials were found.

The police said they had traced the owner of the vehicle who was a woman from Dublin, aged 27. She had been visiting friends in Hull and had left her van outside the railway station when she caught a train to her work in Leeds that morning. The police declined to name her.

'Write off £500 fuel bills'

Gas and electricity debts of more than £500 should be written off for people unable to pay *their fuel* bills, a report published yesterday urges. The aim is to ease the difficulty faced by people on low incomes of losing their supplies because they cannot meet bills.

The report, *Fuel Hardship*, says that in the 12 months to the end of last June, 105,180 households in England and Wales had their electricity supply *disconnected*, while 27,630 lost their gas. In the south of Scotland 13,600 households lost their electricity in the year ended last March.

The report, published jointly by county councils, London Boroughs, metropolitan authorities and the convention of Scottish Local Authorities, says that most of those who lost fuel *supplies* were on *low* incomes, either unemployed or only intermittently in work, were sick or disabled, or single parents. It suggests that in exceptional cases large debts over, say, £500 should be written off.

Mr David Blunkett, chairman of the working party which produced the report, is the chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and leader of Sheffield City Council. He denied in London yesterday that that would encourage people to run up large debts.

It was reasonable for large debts to be written off if people showed they were willing to undertake a payment system in future, but unreasonable to expect them to make such payments and pay off the debt that had got them into that position.

It also recommends that prepayment meters should be *available on request*, and suggests that fuel suppliers could help people with payment

Colliery death

A mine worker died yesterday after he was struck by a runaway rail truck deep underground at Coventry colliery. Mr Keith *Hamilton, aged 24 and* a father of two was an underground roadway repairer.



Escape trophy for Falklands pilot

Squadron Leader Bob Iveson with the RAF Escaping Society's annual trophy which was presented to him at RAF Wittering, Cambridgeshire, yesterday. An RAF Harrier pilot, he spent 60 hours behind enemy lines after he was shot down *during the* Falklands conflict.

He was attacking Argentine positions at Goose Green when heavy anti-aircraft fire hit his aircraft. A few seconds before his plane exploded in the air, he ejected. For the next two-and-a-half days he lived rough until he was rescued by helicopter.

A deserted shepherd's cottage provided food and bedding, but he stayed in the open because he believed that made capture less likely.

Squadron Leader Iveson, who injured his back and was cut and bruised when he was shot down, was mentioned in despatches for his part in the conflict.

Yesterday's presentation, which was made in a hangar at RAF Wittering, was watched by several members of the society, which was founded after the Second World War by men who had evaded capture.

Presenting the trophy, Mr Sidney Holroyd, the chairman of the Escaping Society, said: "This is one of the incidents that exemplify the present-day professionalism of the RAF."

RAF Wittering is also to receive the Freedom of the City of Peterborough, a special meeting of councillors decided by a majority vote.

Breakfast TV safer out of the kitchen

By Kenneth Gosling

When the BBC starts its breakfast television service in 10 days it would be well for the viewer to heed the advice of experienced engineers and take *their sets, along with their* breakfast trays, into their living rooms.

For not only will all the appliances in the kitchen make the picture on a portable set difficult to watch, but there are other dangers as well. A BBC engineer said yesterday: "It is highly inadvisable to use a portable receiver, or any receiver, in a kitchen, because of the high likelihood of a greater moisture level."

He agreed with the advice of one company that released a press release headed, "How to avoid breakfast television indigestion".

Estimating that at least 90 per cent of viewers wanting to watch breakfast television in the *kitchen will have problems, the* company recommends using the main television aerial and an indoor aerial amplifier or, putting up another aerial. Viewers are not recommended to rely on the loop aerial of a portable set.

The danger of moving the set nearer to the kitchen sink, generally near a window, to improve the signal strength, is emphasized.

"This could be highly dangerous if, as a result, the set stands near the sink and water taps."

Small and inconspicuous indoor amplifiers with the necessary coaxial cable sockets are available in three models from all good radio and television retailers. Comfortable viewing, even in the kitchen, is then guaranteed, the company says.



A watchful eye being kept on items in the postponed exhibition "Kings and Queens – Paintings, Drawings, Miniatures, Sculpture and Portrait Medals" which opens in The Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, today. John Singer Sargent's charcoal of "Edward VII on his Death-bed", dated 1910, and Franta Belsky's bronze bust "Her Majesty the Queen", dated 1981, join portraits of almost every monarch and consort since the late Plantaganets. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Equal pay victory for crane operator

From Our Correspondent, Birmingham

A *Birmingham industrial* tribunal has ruled that Mrs Barbara Jones, aged 29, the operator of a 20-ton overhead crane, was victimized at work for being a woman. The ruling has been made under a little-used section of the Sex Discrimination Act.

Mr Benjamin Price Francis, the tribunal chairman, said that the *victimization took place* when Mrs Jones was dismissed after making a claim for equal pay. In addition the tribunal ruled that she was unfairly dismissed, under the Employment Protection Act, and was entitled to equal pay under the Equal Pay Act.

Her total compensation was £3,013 including £620 back pay for 62 weeks' work at the rate of £10 a week in order to give her equal pay with her former male colleagues.

The tribunal made no award of compensation for victimization but the Equal Opportunities Commission said yesterday that the ruling was important. "Claims of this kind are not made often because they are difficult to prove."

The tribunal was told that Mrs Jones, a mother of two from Tipton, West Midlands, was employed *in the Tipton* depot of A T Arnold (Steel Stockholders) Ltd. She claimed that when she asked for equal pay, Mr Anthony Griffiths, a company director, told her: "You are already well paid for a woman."

The company was not present and was not represented. In a written submission it said however, that Mrs Jones did not do equal work and that she was dismissed because there was insufficient work.

'Anti-war' council bars boy's trip

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

A boy's *"trip of a lifetime"* was grounded yesterday after the Sheffield City Council refused to pay for the trip. The boy, aged 15, a foster child, had been offered a chance to spend a week in the summer with the RAF in Cyprus.

But the Labour-controlled council, which is claimed to be anti-military, rejected and refused to pay for the £160 fare.

The boy who has not been named, is a member of the Air Training Corps and was recommended for the trip as "a reward for his all-round excellence".

A controversy has arisen after claims that it was rejected after a comment from a Labour councillor: "I suppose they can *help him to kill better.*"

The boy had to find only a small amount of pocket money and 75p a day for meals but *needed help with the air fare.* But when his foster parents applied for a grant from the family and community services department a sub-committee rejected it.

Mr Roger Wilson, a Liberal member of the sub-committee, said: "I am in no doubt that this application was turned down because the RAF was involved. This was the chance of a lifetime for this young man."

Mr Danny George, Conservative, added: "This is a kick in the teeth for a boy who has worked hard and would have been rewarded. It is well known that this Labour council are against the military."

Mr Alan Wigfield, Labour deputy chairman of the family *and community services committee*, denied that the application was rejected because of any anti-military stance.

Penlee 'sea alert' PC is moved

The Cornish police constable involved in an incident in which a distress flare was fired, causing two lifeboats, one from Penlee, to needlessly put to sea *in bad weather*, yesterday lost his job as a community policeman and was moved to another station (Craig Seton writes).

Pc John Meardon, aged 21, appeared before Mr Brian Morgan, Deputy Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, and was formally admonished "for his admitted irresponsible *conduct*".

Exam cheats fined £80

A student at Kent University who sat an A level examination in government and politics in place of a friend, was fined £80 by Tottenham magistrates yes*terday for bringing* the education system into "disrepute".

Walter Eaves, aged 20, of Cranleigh Gardens, Winchmore Hill, completed part one of the paper, but was recognized by a former teacher when he returned 10 days later to take part two.

He admitted forging a GCE examination paper. His friend, Robert Jones, aged 20, of Amberley Road, Palmers Green, admitted a similar charge, and was also fined £80.

Murder charge youth remanded

Wayne William Page, aged 17, who is accused of the *murder* of Richard Dew, aged 12, was further remanded in custody for seven days by Winchester magistrates' yesterday. Mr Alan Lodge, for the defence, made no application for bail.

Mr Page, of Binnings Close, Drayton, Oxfordshire, is charged with the murder of the boy on December 15 at Sutton *Courtenay. He is also charged* with robbing Anthony Lucas of 40p on December 10 at Drayton.

Parkhurst hostage tells of the threats and jokes during his ordeal

From Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter, Sandown, Isle of Wight

The Parkhurst prisoners who held an assistant governor at knifepoint in his office even took a radio with them to monitor outside reaction, Mr Gerald Schofield, their victim, disclosed yesterday.

Mr Schofield, who was freed after 28 hours of negotiations involving a barrister and a journalist on Wednesday, described his treatment by the prisoners and also defended the prison practice which had made the siege possible. He was held hostage by John Bowden, aged 26, who is serving a life sentence of at least 25 years after mutilating and killing a London man in 1980, and James McCaig, aged 22, who is serving four years for robbery.

Yesterday, Mr Schofield, speaking at his cottage in Sandown surrounded by his family, said before the siege began that he knew of Bowden and his case but had not met him.

Mr Schofield said: "Despite what he might have done, and what he might be capable of, he is highly intelligent, articulate, and quick thinking." The assistant governor said: "I believe that what happened to me happened as a result of Bowden's frustration because he was not able to get certain things done, or thought he could not get them done."

Mr Schofield, aged 43, had recently returned to Parkhurst after a secondment in London. Yesterday he still looked tired after his ordeal but agreed to talk to the press on the advice of his wife and doctor who felt it would be better for him if he told his story.

Describing how the siege began, Mr Schofield said the two prisoners came fully prepared when they took over his ground floor room in Parkhurst's C wing. The men were prepared to feed him, and brought in the radio. Bowden, he said, had "a very good grasp of what was likely to be going on outside".

At first Mr Schofield was bound hand and foot, and open threats were made against him, but he said he realized his captors knew that as soon as they harmed him "it was over for them".

Gradually, the atmosphere inside the office softened. He said: "They kept a sense of humour", but despite this "I wished I had been a million miles away".

On their radio, the prisoners heard reports that Bowden wanted to see his former wife. But Bowden denied this to his fellow prisoner and Mr Schofield. He spent part of the night describing to his fellow prisoner and Mr Schofield the details of his failed marriage and how much he disliked his former wife.

No one slept in the 15 by 15ft office on Tuesday night, but as the hours passed, Mr Schofiled grew optimistic that there would be a settlement. He said: "After a time, we were talking and sharing confidences and, common objectives".

Questions are now being raised about prison policy at one of Britain's maximum security prisons. One of the prisoners used a Stanley knife issued in the prison workshop.

Yesterday, Mr Schofield, said he agreed to any change in the policy of open access which allowed prisoners to see officials like himself without prison officers on guard against trouble.

Mr Schofield, who is taking a few days off work, said he intended to spend time with his wife and small son before returning to Parkhurst. He praised the work of people outside the besieged office to free him.

Action after arson in high-rise blocks

By Alan Hamilton

Waltham Forest Council in north-east London is taking steps to improve safety and amenities on its big Chingford Hall housing estate after a spate of house fires, some of them started deliberately by disgruntled tenants.

Last week a pregnant woman was severly injured when she jumped to the ground from her blazing sixth-floor flat. This week a mother aged 38 was put on two years' probation at the central Criminal Court after admitting setting fire to her twelfth floor flat, which she had occupied for only two days, because she found life on the estate "intolerable". A former tenant of the same block is serving a nine-month fail sentence for setting fire to his ground-floor flat.

St Francis Tower, one of the estate's three 21-storey high-rise blocks, has had four fires in two years. In a low-rise block near by, a recent fire spread to seven adjoining flats, and all the families had to be rehoused.

Council officials admit that the estate, completed in 1964, no longer meets modern fire safety standards. Work is in hand to improve the safety of the service ducting which carries pipes and cables the height of the blocks and is an easy route for the spread of fire.

Mr Wally Hansen, chairman of Waltham Forest housing committee, has plans to provide each estate in the borough with a resident estate manager.

But many residents of Chingford Hall are anxious to defend their estate and to insist that its quota of vandals and undesirables is lower than the average for an estate with a population of 4,500.

Mrs Pat Clark, chairman of an active tenants' association, tries to ensure that new tenants are the relatives of friends of existing residents. "We are trying to stop the very high turnover and bring some stability. The people on the estate have improved 100 per cent.

Mrs Shirley Greenstreet discovered smoke in the corridor of her twenty-first storey flat when the twelfth storey apartment was set of fire. "When you have lived in high rise for a while, you get to sense immediately when there is a fire in the block, and how big it is. There is a change on the atmosphere. But I had no fears of it spreading up here, or of being trapped."

Mrs Greenstreet enjoys a life on the 21st floor. The lifts usually work, and the block is relatively free of dirt and graffiti. "I asked to move into a tower block for peace and quiet and safety. Who wants to live in a house and get burgled?"

Pipeline to Zimbabwe sabotaged again

From Stephen Taylor Harare

Mozambican rebels have again sabotaged the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe aimid a fuel crisis which has brought the country almost to a halt.

About two yards of the 175-mile pipeline, which runs from the port of Beira through Mozambique to east Zimbabwe, was blown away by explosives on Wenesday night, reliable sources said.

Meanwhile, a senior Government spokesman denied reports that Zimbabwe had negotiated a three-year fuel contract with South Africa and indicated that there were serious obstacles to such a deal.

The sabotage attack was about 80 miles from Beira and less than 12 miles from the Maforga pumping station, where Zimbabwe troops have been billeted to help to protect the pipeline from the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR).

A spokesman for Lonfho, which owns the pipeline, refused to give details, but it is understood that there are contingency measures for such sabotage operations, which are quite frequent, and the damage can be repaired by the weekend.

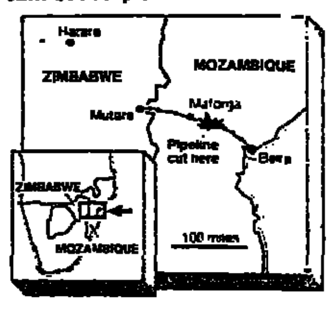
Queues of cars up to a mile long form days before petrol goes on sale. Otherwise there are few cars on the roads. Most people have formed lift clubs or walk to work. Millions of working hours are being lost through queueing.

The Mozambicans claim that the depot was sabotaged not by the MNR but by South African commandos who slipped ashore.

Whether true or not, informed sources believe it is significant that the attack came only weeks after Zimbabwe finally gave in to appeals by President Samora Machel of Mozambique for military assistance and sent in up to 1,200 troops. Although they were under orders to only assist in protecting the pipeline, there were attendant risks that the conflict with the Pretoria-backed MNR would spread.

South Africa, which has a surplus of domestically produced fuel, as well as a strong incentive to keep its black neighbours dependent, has indicated it is willing to meet Zimbabwe's needs and there have been a spate of rumours that a deal was imminent.

However, a Government spokesman said yesterday that Pretoria was insisting that negotiations must be at ministerial level which Zimbabwe cannot accept.



GLC proposes police shake-up

By Tony Samstag

The Greater London Council yesterday outlined proposals to take control of the Metropolitan Police from the Home Office and create instead a separate, locally controlled police authority for London.

In a 65-page discussion paper intended to form the basis of legislation by a future Labour government, Mr Martin Ennals, head of the GLC's police committee support unit, writes: "The idea of 'policing by consent' had come under increasing strain over the past decade and we now have a situation where in many areas of London people have withdrawn their cooperation from police activity."

Among other things, the report criticizes the Metropolitan Police in terms of accountability and efficiency. "London is the only area in Britain which does not have its own elected police authority. Although Londoners contribute nearly a third of a billion pounds to the cost of the Met, they have no part in how the money is spent or, any voice through their related local representatives on policing matters."

Mr Ennals notes that fewer than 3,500 police officers "are likely to be available at any one time to patrol London's streets", although police and civilian staff total nearly 39,000.

"In terms of cost effectiveness", moreover, the Met is "noticeably less efficient than other metropolitan forces and vastly more expensive. Thirty per cent of all Home Office police funding in the whole country goes to the Met. In 1982-83 London ratepayers will contribute £323m to a total budget of £727m."

Above all, "the clear-up rate for reported crime in London is the lowest in the country. Since 1977 it has fallen from 21 per cent to 17 per cent of reported crime".

The London police authority would comprise the GLC police committee and 32 borough police committees, most of which would have to be newly created. National policing functions such as those of the Special Branch and protection of the Royal Family would be hived off from the Metropolitan police to "a national police agency which would be controlled by a national police authority composed of representatives from local police authorities".

London-wide matters such as drugs, fraud and regional crime investigations would be handled by a separate regional crime squad; the City of London police would be absorbed into the Metropolitan police, although the Corporation of the City of London would be represented on the new police authority.

The report also considers the implications of making police officers local government employees. Such status, it considers, "would provide an organizational link between police and public which would furnish both democratic control and professional flexibility".

The GLC police committee is to consider the report next Tuesday. It will then be presented to the full council "for adoption for consultation purposes" on January 25.

Neither Scotland Yard nor the Home Office had any comments on the proposals yesterday.

Woman joins Reagan Cabinet

President Reagan with Mrs Elizabeth Dole, whose appointment as Secretary of Transportation he announced yesterday. The appointment of Mrs Dole, a White House aide who replaces Mr Drew Lewis, has to be confirmed by the Senate.

Mrs Dole, wife of Senator Robert Dole, a Republican from Kansas, is at present *Special Assistant* to the President for public liaison. Mr Lewis resigned to go into private business.

Mr Reagan told a press conference that Mrs Faith Whittlesey, United States Ambassador to Switzerland, would take over Mrs Dole's White House post. He did not say who would replace Mrs Whittlesey.

Mrs Dole will be the first woman Cabinet Secretary named by Mr Reagan, though *Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, American representative* at the United Nations, has Cabinet rank.

Three quit Coloured party in reform row

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Three leading members of South Africa's Coloured Labour Party have resigned over the decision at its annual congress to participate in moves by Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, to share with the Coloured and Indian groups in the country a limited form of legislative power.

The decision by the Labour Party, the most politically representative of South Africa's 2.7 million Coloureds – a mainly Afrikaans-speaking section of the community – was taken by an overwhelming vote at the party's congress. It has shattered the emergent Black Alliance of blacks, Coloureds and Indians.

Basically, the proposals imply that an executive president, who will be eleced by a white majority, will wield power over all aspects of Government. A system of committees, as opposed to the present "Westminster-style" system of Government and Opposition in the all-white Parliament, will act as the legislature but the president will hold the right of veto.

South Africa's 18 million blacks, the vast majority of the *population of 25 million*, will have no say at all. The Government's view is that their political requirements are catered for in separate homelands or Bantustans.

Mr Norman Middleton, a founder-member of the Labour Party and its leader in the Natal province, announced his immediate resignation from the party and said: "The only person who is rejoicing is Mr Chris Heunis." Mr Heunis, Minister of the newly created portfolio of Constitutional Development, has emerged as Mr Botha's right-hand man in selling the constitutional plan.

Others who announced their resignations were Mr Sam Solomon the Labour Party's Transvaal provincial leader, and Mr Louise Boesak of the Cape province.

Last night the formation of a new Coloured party was announced in Kimberley, in the northern Cape province.

Mr Joe Pinetown, a member of the town's Coloured management committee, said the new People's Congress Party recognized that Mr Botha was committed to change.

Mr Botha yesterday applauded the Coloured Labour Party for its "constructive policy".

In a rare comment on South Africa's internal policies, the British Embassy in Pretoria said the Labour Party's decision showed "that peaceful evolutionary change was taking place in South Africa."

● Black political groups have condemned the Labour Party's decision as a sell-out (Reuter reports).

A leading article in *Sowetan*, the daily newspaper serving *Soweto, the black satellite city* outside Johannesburg, called yesterday for the Labour Party to be expelled from the Black Alliance because it had "thrown in the towel" and sold out to the Government.

The Azanian People's Organization (Azapo), a militant Black Consciousness group, said the Labour Party had stabbed the liberation cause in the back by joining what it called the ruling National Party's racialist conspiracy.

Kenya's law chief is dismissed

From Our Correspondent Nairobi

President Daniel arap Moi yesterday dismissed Mr Joseph Kamere the Kenyan Attorney-General, and appointed a High Court judge, Mr Matthew Muli, to replace him.

No reason was given in the brief official announcement, but Mr Kamere, aged 56, who was appointed in June, 1981, had been under criticism in Parliament when it was revealed that he had obtained a substantial unsecured loan from a local bank, where he did not even have an account.

He was recently involved in a legal action brought by a German businessman who had entered into a partnership with Mr Kamere in a construction project and was later charged with a customs offence.

Odinga's son remanded on treason charges

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Mr Raila Odinga, the son of Mr Oginga Odinga, the former Kenyan Vice-President, appeared in court here yesterday and was remanded in custody, to await trial in the High Court on charges of treason which carry the death penalty.

Two other members of the Luo tribe appeared with him. Mr Otieno Makonyango, assistant managing editor of *The Sunday Standard* newspaper, was also charged with treason.

Professor Alfred Vincent Otieno, dean of the engineering faculty at Nairobi University, was charged with misprision of treason – having knowledge of the alleged plot to overthrow the Government and failing to inform the authorities.

Mr Odinga is alleged to have lent a car to the self-confessed coup leader, Air Force Private Hezekiah Ochuka (who escaped to Tanzania and has been granted political asylum there) and to have discussed the coup plot with him and others before the revolt of August 1.

The Sizewell inquiry: 3

Nuclear power alternative overlooked

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

No other industry has been as wracked by political intervention as that which has dominated the short life of nuclear power development. The nature of that influence will become apparent over coming moths as the public inquiry, which begins next week, into plans to build in Britain the controversial American type of pressurized water reactor (PWR) power station unfold.

The proposal by the Central Electricity Generating Board is for a PWR of 1,100 megawatts capacity to be built at Sizewell on the Suffolk coast. It could be the first of 10 which the Government announced its intention four years ago of building at the rate of one a year from 1982.

The *timetable* has slipped, but perhaps even more important, the demand for electricity is in steady decline, thus throwing doubt on plans for new capacity.

Nevertheless the board has prepared a strong case based on three main propositions. The first is economics, and it asserts that a PWR will help to control the costs of fuel which are the biggest factor in electricity price rises.

The board also says a PWR station, over its lifetime, will have lower aggregate costs of construction and operation than any new coal, oil or even the latest type of the British design advanced gas cooled reactor (AGR) station.

The estimate for the Sizewell PWR is £1,147m compared with £1,590m for an AGR, which would be the nuclear alternative for Sizewell. The disparity in costs is not quite as high as it appears because the AGR has 210 megawatts more generating capacity.

The first serious flaw in the economics argument may lie in constuction time, which is *crucial to the calculations for* nuclear power. The capital and interest charges account for most of the cost of a nuclear station over its lifetime, and the board estimates a construction time of 90 months for Sizewell. Yet in the United States the average time to build PWR's is 102 months, and a longer period still is needed for an AGR.

Nevertheless the argument is that a PWR would produce important and rapid operational savings for the board because older stations would be run less and therefore costly fossil fuels would be saved.

More than 80 per cent of electricity now comes from coal-fired stations. The next board proposition is that although renewable energy sources have substantial potential in the long term their development and costs are too uncertain to be regarded as an alternative to nuclear power.

That argument is probably the most contentious one in the board's case, for it rejects the idea that there are more effective energy developments in which to invest nearly *£1,200m which a PWR would* cost.

The opposition view was voiced recently by Sir Martin Ryle, Astronomer Royal, in *Electronics and Power*. He said: "the obsession with nuclear-based electricity as the main source of future energy supply has led to inadequate development of alternative programmes". He listed three topics which he said had suffered from non-existent funding until 1977, and had inadequate support now.

They were the saving of energy wasted in industry, commerce and homes; the use of district heating schemes; and the introduction of renewable energy sources.

A parliamentary answer about energy spending given two months ago illustrates the discrepancy. Over the past five years the Government spent £785m on research and development in nuclear power. Only £46m was spent on all forms of renewable energy from the wind, waves, geothermal solar plants and tidal sources.

By coincidence the findings of a three-year study published today provides the detail that a recitation of those bare statistics does not. It suggests the benefits that would flow from changing the pattern of energy spending.

Energy Efficient Futures – Opening the Solar Option Earth Resources Research, 258 Pentonville Road, London N1: £38

Concluded

Engineers bridge load gap with 'superglue'

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

Engineers in South Yorkshire have used "superglue" to reinforce a motorway bridge so that it may take a load three times the tolerated weight.

A steel casting weighing 333 tonnes is due to be taken over the M1 bridge at Brinsworth Road, near Rotherham, next Sunday. Originally the bridge would take only 110 tonnes.

After the decision to use "superglue" was taken, workmen with huge tubs of glue set to work 12 weeks ago. It has taken them since then to glue reinforcing ¼ steel plates under the bridge.

On Sunday the slow-moving lorry carrying the *15 metre-long* casting from Doncaster will cross the bridge on its 35-mile route to the Davy-McKee rolling mills in Sheffield. The casting and lorry, with a combined weight of nearly 500 tonnes, set out on the journey yesterday after the German-made casting was unloaded from a barge in Doncaster.

After additional work by the Sheffield firm it will be transported back to the east coast and shipped to Mexico, where it will be used in a steel mill.

The casting is the heaviest load to move on British roads, according to *the Guinness Book of Records*, more than double the previous record, set in 1976.

Using superglue to strengthen the bridge has cost the Department of Transport £100,000. The work has been done by South Yorkshire County Council.

Mr Bryan Davies, the County's chief bridges engineer, said yesterday: "It may sound a simple method, but it is the best. It has been used twice before in Britain and proved successful.

"The adhesive was specially developed and it is the same principle as using ordinary superglue. You sumply mix a hardening solution to the glue and trowel it on the surfaces.

"We used quarter inch thick steel plates and once the adhesive was on we had to get each plate in position within a couple of hours before it set."

Mr Davies added: "We will be closely monitoring what effect the load has on the bridge, but we are confident there is no danger of it collapsing".

Patience brings European unity of a kind

Britain's accession to the EEC aroused hopes of a new era in European integration. In this final article of a five-part series by staff writers of The Times *to mark the tenth anniversary of British membership, IAN MURRAY, Brussels Correspondent, traces the Community's progress towards this elusive goal.*



In Strasbourg last month, as Euro-MPs were preparing to vote down Britain's EEC budget rebate, officials were busy distributing a press release about "the impact of British membership" on the European Parliament.

"Largely inspired, particularly at the beginning, by the House of Commons experience of the British members," it said, "the Budgets Committee and the Political Committee together made imaginative proposals to bring Community spending more closely under parliamentary scrutiny."

When the budget rebate was lost, therefore, it was a classic case of Britain having been hoist with its own petard. The Parliament, flexing muscles it did not know it possessed until Britain joined, showed impressive unity in voting against short-term British interest and in favour of what it believed were the long-term needs of Europe.

This kind of unity has proved only too hard to find in an enlarged Community, which had such high hopes, when Britain joined, of attaining European union within the decade.

At the first nine-country EEC summit in Paris in October, 1972, the leaders confidently declared: "The member states of the Community, the driving force of European construction, affirm their intention to transform before the end of the present decade the whole complex of their relations into a European union."

Just a fortnight short of a year later, the Yom Kippur war erupted, and among its many victims was European economic and monetary union, which was to have been the solid foundation for the less tangible concept of European union itself.

That first oil shock and the industrialized world's consequent recession swept away idealism as each country struggled for economic survival, if need be at the expense of fellow members of the EEC.

Yet the Community still very much exists – especially in the eyes of the outside world. The United States turned down the opportunity to bargain separately with Britain over steel import quotas and instead insisted on dealing with the Community.

The Soviet Union now makes ritual denunciations of the Community as a whole, even though it does seek to exploit internal EEC differences to its own advantage. Developing countries increasingly look to the Community rather than to their old colonial rulers for help.

Moreover, Britain is by now so inextricably bound up inside the Community that it is almost inconceivable that any government in London would actually *succeed in* finding the time or the political ability to negotiate its way out. In this sense European unity has been achieved almost despite the efforts of its constituent members.

There has been some progress on the grand design of the 1972 summit. There is no economic and monetary union, but there is a European monetary system (EMS) with its own currency, the *écu* (European Currency Unit) which some banks will now accept on deposit. Britain has so far refused to join fully in the system.

There is no real industrial, scientific and technological policy, but piecemeal there are decisions and proposals which could form the basis of one. Notably, there is growing agreement that cooperation in high technology is essential to meet the world's challenges.

While there is no agreed energy policy, there is now full awareness that the Community must strive for a much higher level of self-sufficiency in this area. The first informal meeting towards establishing a common coal policy – which would greatly benefit Britain – took place last month.

In external relations there has been enormous progress. Political cooperation is the one obvious growth area of the Community. Britain benefited through this from Community support during the Falklands crisis in a way which would have been inconceivable 10 years ago.

Negotiations are always bound to be tough and long in Brussels because the task of moulding 10 separate and sometimes conflicting national interests is never easy. But nothing is less positive than a deadline imposed in Brussels, and negotiations in the end usually succeed in reaching a compromise for Europe's advancement.

When it joined the so-called "rich man's club", Britain was obviously looking for quick results, and the slowness of it all made Britons irritable. Now they are becoming more reconciled and more attuned to the pace of the community.

As Sir Geoffrey Howe said stoically last month after Parliament had rejected the 1982 budget rebate: "Patience is one of the commodities which the Community generates in quite large quantities."

Concluded

Third World doubts, page 10

Execution of Mao widow less likely

Peking (Reuter) – Indications are growing that Mao Tse-tung's widow, Jiang Qing, the leader of the extreme left "Gang of Four" whose suspended death sentence is due to be reviewed this month, will not be executed.

A senior Chinese legal official who asked not to be identified noted that several Chinese leaders had said she may be reprieved.

Jiang Qing was given a death sentence suspended for two years on January 25, 1981. She and nine others were charged with responsibility for persecuting to death 34,800 people.

Leak holds up US shuttle

Cape Canaveral (AP) – A puzzling hydrogen leak in the space shuttle Challenger's rear compartment, discovered after a test fire of the engines on December 18, has forced officials to delay its maiden voyage until at least next month.

The rate of the gas leak is twice the acceptable limit. An accumulation of hydrogen could cause a flash fire during lift off

10 Turks lose nationality

Ankara – Yilmaz Guney, the dissident Turkish actor and film director sought in Turkey for murder, was stripped of his citizenship yesterday on the ground that he failed to respond to a summons to return to his country (Our Correspondent writes).

Nine others including the left-wing pop singer Cem Karaca, were similarly deprived of their nationality.

Sisters seized

San Salvador (Reuter) – Gunmen kidnapped two sisters, Beatriz and Cristina Alcaine, making arrangements for a visit by US Senator Christopher Dodd to investigate abuses of human rights. Both in their mid-20s, they were abducted from a select neighbourhood in the capital police said.

Taylor leaving

Tel Aviv (AP)–Elizabeth Taylor, the actress, suffering severe leg pains after a minor car collision, cancelled plans to travel to Lebanon and was due to fly home today, the organizer of her visit said. Miss Taylor was to have met President Gemayel.

Sadat £90m

Cairo (AP) – The wealth of Mr Ismat Sadat, the late President Anwar Sadat's half-brother who is on trial on corruption charges, was announced by a state prosecutor here to be nearly £90m. His trial resumes on Sunday.

Florence upset

Florence (Reuter) – Florence city council has asked citizens to stage a general strike today to protest against the transfer by the Justice Ministry of 500 gangsters from the overcrowded jails of Naples to a local prison.

China tally-ho

Peking (Reuter) – Foreigners will soon be able to hunt bears, wild boar, and deer in northern Manchuria with the opening of a 52,000-acre hunting park in the Taoshan forest of Heilongjiang province which is inhabited by about 1,100 bears and 15,000 boar. A traditional delicacy there is bear's paw.

Correction

In a report on January 3, Mr Richard Helms was described as head of the CIA. He was director of the CIA from 1966 to 1972.

Severe setback for Gandhi in state polls

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, has suffered an astonishing defeat in the crucial election in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh. Results last night showed her ruling Indira Congress Party being annihilated by a new regional party headed by a portly film star who has spent a lifetime playing Hindu gods.

In the neighbouring state of Karnataka, which Congress has expected to hold, the party seemed certain to lose power.

The outcome of the elections, three years after Mrs Gandhi's triumphant return to power, is a severe blow to her. She will now have to rethink the way she runs the country.

The results will embolden dissents in her party throughout the country, and they have certainly done nothing to improve the standing of Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister's son, who has been brought into the inner circle of power.

The voting is a clear indication of the discontent that people feel about the incompetence and corruption of Congress administrations, and resentment of Delhi rule.

In Andhra Pradesh Mrs Gandhi matched her personal charisma against that of Mr N. T. Rama Rao, a film star who for 30 years has played the gods in the Hindu pantheon and who has a huge following.

His eight-month-old local party, a political phenomenon, was clearly heading for a landslide victory. The portly, 60-year-old Mr Rama Rao, who drew immense crowds during his campaign, proved that he could turn those crowds into votes.



N. T. Rama Rao, film actor turned politician, campaigning to oust Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party in Andhra Pradesh.

With 98 of 294 constituencies declared, Mr Rama Rao's Telegu Desam Party had won 80, while Congress had taken only 12. The Telegu Party was leading in 125 other constituencies. Even constituencies forming part of Mrs Gandhi's own parliamentary seat fell to the opposition.

Mr Rama Rao, who has played so many gods on screen that many of his adoring followers believe him to be some kind of god himself, won his own seat with a spectacular majority.

His campaign fastened on the annoyance felt by people in the state at the way Mrs Gandhi has foisted her own men on them as Chief Ministers. He appealed to cultural and linguistic sentiments at a time when regional feelings are growing stronger, not only in Andhra Pradesh but in other parts of India, too. He also played on the corruption and inefficiency of the Congress, and promised to help the poor.

"This is the people's verdict against an unpopular, undemocratic and corrupt Government", he said last night in Hyderabad, chief city of Andhra Pradesh.

● **Congress gain:** There was some consolation for Mrs Gandhi n the tiny north-eastern hill state of Tripura, where Congress candidates broke the Marxist monopoly, capturing five seats as early results were announced (AP reports).

Warsaw Pact moots missile reduction

Vienna (Reuter) – The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies yesterday proposed a radical reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe as an alternative to a "zero-option" banning all such weapons from the continent.

A political declaration adopted at a two-day summit session in Prague also offered Nato a non-aggression pact based on mutual pledges by member states of the two military groups not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against each other.

The declaration condemned Nato plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by the end of this year. This posed a serious danger for European nations and would weaken confidence and cause the situation in the continent to deteriorate, it said.

The declaration said: "The best solution would be to completely remove both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons from Europe . . . If reaching such a really zero solution is impossible at present, it would be expedient to pursue the path of a radical reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security."

Western dipolomats noted that this appeared to concur with West German views expressed on Wednesday by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, that there should be a serious attempt at limiting medium-range missles in Europe if the United States and the Soviet Union failed to agree on total removal of the weapons.

The Warsaw Pact declaration said that Soviet-American talks on reducing nuclear missiles in Europe, resuming in Geneva on January 27, were of especially great significance.

It added that the Prague session appreciated proposals by Mr Andropov, the Soviet leader, last month to cut Soviet missiles in Europe to the same level as those of Britain and France combined, provided Nato scrapped plans to begin deploying 572 cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Europe later this year.

The Atlantic alliance is committed to this action to counter Soviet deployment of modern ss20 missiles unless the Geneva negotiations succeed.

The Prague declatation said that this Nato approach was equivalent to artificially setting a deadline for the talks. "Its supporters may further protract the talks and, ultimately, arguing that no agreement exists, start deploying US missiles".

The Geneva discussions must be conducted in a constructive spirit, with maximum efforts for speedy conclusion of concrete agreements.

The Soviet block leadeers prefaced their offer of a non-aggression accord by saying that previous Warsaw Pact proposals to dissolve both alliances remained valid.

The document said that prospects for improving the situation in Europe and the world depended to a great extent on eliminating distrust and reducing confrontation between the Warsaw Pact and Nato.

Girl, aged 10, left to die in cupboard

From Diana Geddes
Paris

The mother of a 10-year-old mentally retarded girl who died after being shut in a cupboard on Christmas Eve after apparently protesting about not receiving any presents, was charged yesterday with maltreatment leading to her death.

The mother's boyfriend, who has lived with family in Hagondane, near Metz, for the past year, was charged similarly.

Valérie Coisy, the eldest of three children by a former marriage of Madame Monique Orzechowski, aged 27, weighed only 3st 2lb and was covered with bruises when she died on January 3, 10 days after being locked in the cupboard by her mother M Jean-Marie Fuchs, aged 22, the Hagondange police said.

Madame Orzechowski and M Fuchs, a factory worker, have both admitted putting Valérie in the cupboard to keep quiet. "She was annoying everyone", her mother is alleged to have told the police.

Valérie the other children laughed and played with their new toys, Valérie remained in the darkened cupboard, measuring only two square yards. Her brother Christope, aged eight, occasionally smuggled scraps of food to her, but it was not enough to keep her alive.

Last Tuesday, M Fuchs called a doctor, asking him to come as "the little girl is not looking too well". When the doctor arrived at the family's council flat in a tower block in one of the poorest areas of the town, he found that Valérie had been dead for at least 24 hours, the police said.

An autopsy is being carried out to determine the exact cause of her death.

Only tourists to pay at Spanish museums

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain has decided that only foreigners will have to pay an entrance fee in future to visit the Prado and other public galleries and museums.

The argument in favour of making the tourist pay but not the Spaniard is that those who have enough money to travel abroad on holiday should contribute to the upkeep of the art treasures they enjoy, whereas the inhabitants of the country already contribute through their taxes.

It costs 200 pesetas (almost £1) to visit the Prado, and this will now be paid only by the foreigners who make up 35 per cent of the annual visitors; Spaniards, who have been paying 30m pesetas (about £150,000) a year in entrance fees, now have nothing to pay.

The Socialist Government's new director of fine arts at the Culture Ministry, Señor Manuel Fernandez, explained that the innovation was part of the election promise to give Spaniards equal access to culture.

One criticism of the decision has been that about 70 per cent of the Spaniards visiting state museums already got in free as students or members of trade unions and other groups with special privileges.

Father Federico Sopeña, director of the Prado, said: "The measure seems to me a good one, but I have asked that on Saturdays extra museum attendants must be on duty." Up to 12,500 people entered one Saturday last summer, he said, and the Prado had to close. The weekday average is about 4,000.

It is a long-standing complaint of the Prado's directors that their museum never benefited directly, the gate money being taken by the Government. No decision has yet been taken on how the hole in the Culture Ministry's budget will be made good.

Father Sopeña complained just over a month ago that the 300m pesetas annual budget the Spanish Government allowed the Prado was insufficient by today's standards for running a big, internationally famous museum. He pleaded for a 700m pesetas annual budget.

Not all art circles are happy about the non-government move. The Prado suffers already from central Madrid's heavy pollution, and during the tourist season when there is an additional attraction, like last year's El Greco show, dangerous overcrowding results.

In Barcelona, which has many fine museums, Spaniards will still have to go on paying; the hard-headed Catalan directors indicated that their municipal museums could not afford the gesture.

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PURCHASE

3.1 *Subject to a minimum initial purchase of £5,000 (see paragraph 4.1)* a Bond may be purchased for £1,000 or a multiple of that sum. Payment in full must be made at the time of application. The date of purchase will for all purposes be the date of receipt of the remittance, with a completed application form, at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

3.2 An investment certificate, bearing the date of purchase, will be issued in respect of each purchase.

HOLDING LIMITS

4.1 No person may hold, either solely or jointly with any other person, less than £5,000 or more than £200,000 of Bonds. Bonds inherited from a deceased holder will not count towards this permitted maximum. Furthermore, Bonds held by a person as trustee will not count towards the maximum which he is permitted to hold in his personal capacity; nor will Bonds held in trust count towards the permitted maximum of a beneficiary's personal holding.

4.2 The Treasury may vary the maximum and minimum holding limits from time to time, upon giving notice. No such variation will prejudice any right under the prospectus enjoyed by a Bondholder immediately before the variation in respect of a Bond then held by him.

INTEREST

5.1 Interest will be calculated on a day to day basis from the date of purchase at a rate determined by the Treasury ("the Treasury rate").

5.2 Interest will be payable on the 5th day of each month. The Director of Savings may defer payments of accrued interest otherwise due in respect of a Bond within the period of six weeks following the date of purchase until the next interest date following the end of that period.

5.3 If on repayment the Bond has, by reason of paragraph 6.1, earned less interest than the total already paid in respect of the Bond under paragraph 5.2 the balance will be deducted from the sum to be repaid. Any interest earned on the Bond and not already paid before repayment will be added to the sum to be repaid. If, in the case of repayment under paragraph 6.2, it is not reasonably practicable to stop an interest payment from being made after the repayment date the amount of that interest payment will be deducted from the sum to be repaid.

5.4 The Treasury may from time to time vary the Treasury rate upon giving six weeks' notice.

5.5 The Treasury may from time to time vary the intervals at and dates on which interest is payable, upon giving notice, and in so doing may specify holding limits above or below which any variation will apply. No variation will apply to a Bond issued before the variation unless the Bondholder agrees to such application.

5.6 Interest on a Bond registered in the sole name of a minor under seven years of age will normally be paid into a National Savings Bank account in the name of the minor.

5.7 Interest on a Bond will be paid without deduction of Income Tax, but it is subject to Income Tax and must be included in any return of income made to the Inland Revenue.

REPAYMENT

6.1 A Bondholder may obtain repayment of a Bond at par before redemption upon giving either three or six calendar months' notice. The amount of interest earned by the Bond from the date of purchase until repayment will be determined by the period of notice given by the Bondholder and by whether or not repayment takes place before the first anniversary of purchase.

	3 months' notice of repayment	6 months' notice of repayment
Repayment before the first anniversary of purchase	No interest in respect of any period	Interest at half the Treasury rate from the date of purchase to the date of repayment
Repayment on or after the first anniversary of purchase	Interest at the Treasury rate from the date of purchase to the date the notice of repayment is received at the Bonds and Stock Office	Interest at the Treasury rate from the date of purchase to the date of repayment

6.2 Where an application for repayment of a Bond is made after the death of the sole or sole surviving registered holder no fixed period of notice is required and the Bond will earn interest at the Treasury rate from the date of purchase up to the date of repayment, whether or not repayment occurs before the first anniversary of the purchase.

6.3 Any application for repayment of a Bond must be made in writing to the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool and accompanied by the investment certificate. The period of notice given by the Bondholder will be calculated from the date on which the application is received in the Bonds and Stock Office.

6.4 Application may be made for repayment of part of a Bond in an amount of £1,000 or a multiple of that sum provided that the holding of Bonds remaining after the part repayment will still fall within the minimum holding limit imposed by paragraph 4.1 as varied from time to time under paragraph 4.2. The preceding sub-paragraphs will apply to the part repaid as to a whole Bond: the remaining balance will have the same date of purchase and the same interest dates as were applicable to the original Bond immediately prior to repayment.

PAYMENTS

7 Interest will be payable direct to a National Savings Bank or other bank account or by crossed warrant sent by post. Capital will be repayable direct to a National Savings Bank account or by crossed warrant sent by post.

MINORS

8 A Bond held by a minor under the age of seven years, either solely or jointly with any other person, will not be repayable, except with the consent of the Director of Savings.

TRANSFER

9 Bonds will not be transferable except with the consent of the Director of Savings. Transfer of a Bond or part of a Bond will only be allowed in an amount of £1,000 or multiple of that sum and will not be allowed if the holding of the tranferor or transferee would thereby be outside the holding limits imposed by paragraph 4.1 as varied from time to time under paragraph 4.2. The Director of Savings will normally give consent in the case of, for example, devolution of Bonds on the death of a holder but not to any proposed transfer which is by way of sale or for any consideration.

NOTICE

10. The Treasury will give any notice required under paragraph 4.2, 5.4, 5.5 or 11 of the prospectus in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes or in any other manner which they think fit. If notice is given otherwise than in the Gazettes it will as soon as is reasonably possible thereafter be recorded in them.

GUARANTEED LIFE OF BONDS

11. Each Bond may be held for a guaranteed initial period of 10 years from the first interest date after the date of purchase. Thereafter, interest will continue to be payable under the terms of the prospectus until the redemption of the Bond. The Bond will be redeemed at par either at the end of the guaranteed initial period or on any interest date thereafter, in either case upon the giving of six months' notice by the Treasury. The Director of Savings will write to the Bondholder before redemption, at the last recorded address for his Bondholding, informing him of the date of redemption notified by the Treasury.

APPLICATION FOR **NATIONAL SAVINGS INCOME BOND**

To the Controller, NSIB, Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, Lancs FY3 9YP.

BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE

1) I/We accept the terms of the Prospectus and apply for a Bond to the value of:- £ ,000 — Initial minimum of £5,000 and multiples of £1,000 to a maximum of £200,000

2) Surname(s) — Full Christian name(s) or forename(s) — Mr/Mrs/Miss

Address (including postcode)

Name of Trust (if applicable) — Date of Birth (if under 7) Day Month Year

3) NAME AND ADDRESS FOR DESPATCH OF INVESTMENT CERTIFICATE (if different from above).

Name

Address

4) DIVIDENDS TO BE PAID BY CREDIT TO:- (If not to a National Savings Bank or other bank account, enter name and address to which dividend warrants should be sent)

Bank

Address

A/c Name(s) — A/c No

T1

5) Signature(s) — Date 19

هكذا من الأصل

US tries to end impasse in Lebanese peace talks

From Christopher Walker, Kiryat Shmona

Seven months to the day since Israeli armoured columns first rumbled through this bleak border town to invade Lebanon, the Israeli, Lebanese and American negotiators meeting here moved closer to breaking the frustrating deadlock which has so far prevented agreement on an agenda to allow talks to begin on their eventual withdrawal.

In an atmosphere of mounting tension between Israel and Syria resulting from Syria's construction of new long-range missile bases, the American negotiating team yesterday presented new ideas designed to bridge the gap which has blocked progress in any of the three previous negotiating rounds.

Information on the content of the American suggestions was kept secret, but conferecne sources hinted that there were new hopes that they would be sufficient to allow the Israeli and Lebanese sides to agree after consultation with their home governments. A final decision is expected when the talks resume at their twin locations next week.

Yesterday's complex diplomatic exercise was designed to bridge the fundamental disagreement about whether or not the talks should involve discussion of future normal relations between Israel and Lebanon.

It is understood that Mr David Kimche, Israel's chief negotiator and director-general of the Foreign Ministry, insisted that some discussion of future ties would have to be included if talks on pulling out Israeli forces from Lebanon were to preceed. He was acting on instructions from the Cabinet.

The new American formula emerged during a day of intense discussions in a community centre here which still bears the scars of a Palestinian rocket which scored a direct hit in July, 1981.

They followed a growing mood of frustration among all sides at the embarrassing lack of progress to date. Intensive Israeli security was operating in southern Lebanon following the discovery last week of rocket launchers aimed at the town.

Official sources told me that preliminary telephone discussion with Jerusalem and Beirut took place on the basis of the American plan. An American official said that he hoped that it would meet "everbody's needs on the agenda, both in language and substance".

There was no immediate hint of whether Israel or Lebanon had softened their earlier hardline positions. But there were indications that negotiations on subjects such as future trade, tourism and communication links might eventually get under way. The end result will certainly be far less than the full peace treaty which Israel had once been aspiring to.

The anxiety of the Lebanese throughout the fraught 20 hours of talks to date has been to avoid appearing in the eyes of the Arab world to be permitting Israel to secure a degree of "normalization" as a prize for its invasion on June 6 last year.

Although preliminary talks on the American plan took place after yesterday's lunch break, they were not completed. Israel's answer is likely to be decided at the next full Cabinet meeting which is scheduled for Sunday.

From the outset of the talks, which opened last week in a seedy seafront hotel in the Lebanese town of Khalde, substantive progress has been completely blocked by the sometimes angry wrangle over the agenda wording. The dispute has been seen as evidence of the protracted nature the talks will take when they eventually begin in earnest.

Among ideas which had already been rejected before yesterday's complicated new formula was put forward by Mr Morris Draper, America's chief delegate, were plans for a formal agenda to be bypassed altogether and for the obstacle to be overcome by an exchange of private letters between Israel and Lebanon.

In diplomatic circles last night there was speculation that a way through the semantic maze which has bedevilled the negotiations would involve both a new wording and a new approach to the way in which cross-border ties between Israel and Lebanon could be included.

LURIE THE TIMES, LONDON

'Now we have him on a short leash!'

'Death attracted nursing home man'

Oslo (AP) – Mr Arnfinn Nesset, who is charged with the murder of 25 elderly patients in the nursing home where he was superintendant, was described as "an effeminate, servile and smirking person without scrupels, strongly attracted by death", when his trial resumed in Trondheim yesterday.

Dr Kari Noer, who worked at the home in Orkdal, told the court that Mr Nesset, who is 45, "liked to play doctor" although he had no medical qualifications, and often said one thing to his superiors and then did the exact opposite.

She said that she once caught Mr Nesset about to give an elderly patient an illegal morphine injection. She had immediately issued a written instruction allowing only doctors to give injections in the presence of two nurses as witnesses.

Mr Nesset, who has denied the charges, was arrested in March, 1981, following police investigations since November, 1980, when a nurse reported that she found needle marks in the arm of a patient who had died suddenly, shortly after Mr Nesset had visited his room

In police hearings while in prison Mr Nesset confessed that he had killed about 30 elderly male and female patients with injections of the deadly poison curacit. The prosecution decided to charge him with 25 of these killings. When the trial began on October 18 he withdrew his confessions and claimed he was innocent.

More than 150 witnesses were called to the trial and 60 of them are still to be heard. At first Judge Karl Solberg hoped to complete the case before Christmas. Now he says it is expected to go on until Easter.

Creditor to scrutinize De Lorean records

From Christopher Thomas New York

An independent examiner has been appointed by a federal bankruptcy judge in Detroit to determine whether an irregularity in the financial records of the now defunct De Lorean Motor Co "was anything sinister or merely if it was simply stupidity".

The ruling came after Mr Harlod Ninkus, a partner in Touche Ross and Co, a creditor, testified that a brief examination showed the De Lorean company's financial affairs had been conducted through the personal bank account of its founder, Mr John De Lorean, since February, 1982.

Judge George Woods appointed Touche Ross and Co as the examiner at the request of the De Lorean creditors' committee. Mr Lawrence Snider, lawyer acting for De Lorean Motor Co, argued that appointing a creditor to exaimine the records would be a waste of money when an accountant for the creditors could do the same thing.

Judge Woods, however, ruled that creditors could make such a request when there was reason to suspect fraud, dishonesty, misconduct, mismanagement or irregularities.

The car comapny went to court on October 25 seeking protection from creditors, shortley after Mr De Lorean was arrested in Los Angeles for alleged drug offences.

Alarm over Soviet satellite rejected

Moscow (Reuter) – A senior Soviet space official yesterday denied American reports that a Soviet satellite was out of control and likely to crash later this month.

Dr Vladimir Kotelnikov, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, told a press conference in Moscow that the Cosmos 1402 satellite was working normally and was safe. "We are at present carrying out scheduled operations with it" he said adding: "We do not have any worries about the fate of this stellite."

The United States Defence Department said on Wednesday that Cosmos 1402, which carries a nuclear power pack, had dropped out of orbit and was expected to crash to Earth at the end of the month.

United States officials described Cosmos 1402 as a spy satellite used to observe shipping movements.

● UFO Reports: The weekly publication, Sovietskaya Kultura said yesterday that the existenco of unidentified flying objects should not be ruled out and disclosed that a Soviet fighter aircraft had a brush with a mystery object two years ago.

The aircraft encountered a "fiery ball" 16 ft in diameter, which travelled in front of it for some distance "as if measuring its speed" and then passed through the aircraft, exploding as it reached the tail and causing structural damage.

Longer flights page 8

Tripoli ceasefire moves boycotted

Tripoli, Lebanon (Reuter) – Thick smoke poured up from the heart of Tripoli as pro-Syrian and anti-Syrian forces battled on for the seventh successive day.

Teenage militiamen staked out blocks of flats in the main battle zone, a run-down slum area on the edge of the sprawling city, and sporadic bursts of automatic fire echoed down the deserted streets.

Correspondents who visited the front line at midday chanced on a relative lull in the battles which have killed about 60 people since Friday. But later in the afternoon Beirut radio said that fierce fighting erupted again with artillery and heavy machine gun fire.

Efforts to arrange a ceasefire appeared to be making little progress with several anti-Syrian groups boycotting key talks.

Fighting in Tripoli between supporters and opponents of Syria dates back to 1976, when the Syrian Army intervened in the civil war in Lebanon.

The Syrian troops who tried to take control of Tripoli faced resistance from several of the armed groups that rule the city. To strengthen their position, the Syrians encouraged the emergence of a local militia, the Arab Democratic Party, which drew much of its support from immigrants of Syrian origin.

In early December a shopkeeper of Syrian origin was shot dead by unknown gunmen. Since then, the anti-Syrian forces have managed to encircle the ADP militia and some Syrian troops in one slum district.

Mr Nasib al-Khatib, the ADP secretary-general, told reporters yesterday that his men were pinned down, "surrounded by bombardments though not by troops". He wanted a ceasefire and local party sources said one of the most important anti-Syrian groups, the Islamic Unification Movement, also wanted to end the fighting.

Both these groups attended a meeting yesterday with Mr Rashid Karami, the former Prime Minister, but sources said that some of other anti-Syrian groups refused to attend.

Mr Farouk Mukaddam, the leader of the 24th October Orginization, one of the groups boycotting the meeting, told reporters he did not think that Mr Karami's plans to keep the peace in Tripoli with a joint force drawn from all the local warring parties would work.

Mr Mukaddam was demanding the complete withdrawal of all Syrian troops from Tripoli and the deployment in the area of the Lebanese National Army.

● BEIRUT: the Lebanese Army yesterday sealed off a large part of Beirut's southern suburbs in search of what it called groups planning acts against state security (Reuter reports).

● WASHINGTON: President Yitzhak Navon of Israel said here yesterday, the United States should encourage President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon to resist Arab pressures and agree to peaceful coexistence with Israel (Reuter reports).

Pope murder plot man to be extradited

Bonn (Reuter) – West Germany has agreed to extradite Musa Cedar Celebi, a Turk suspected by the Italian authorities of involvement in the attempt to kill the Pope in 1981, a Justice Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

A Frankfurt court agreed last month to an application from Italy for the extradition of Mr Celebi, aged 30, pending formal approval by the Goverment.

The spokesman said the Government had agreed to the request but could not say when Mr Celebi would be sent to Italy as the matter was now in the hands of the regional authorities

Mr Celebi was arrested on November 1 as he left a house in the town of Kriftel where he lived for several years. The Italian authorities suspect he and several other people planned the attack on the Pope at meetings in Zurich and Milan.

Team discusses logistics for British troops

By Our Foreign Staff

A British reconnaisance team flew to Beirut yesterday to discuss with the Lebanese authorities arrangements for deploying a British contingent for the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

The contingent will consist of 80 men drawn from troops serving in Cyprus, and will stay in Lebanon for three months. The Foreign Office said it would be moved to Lebanon as soon as the necessary logistical arrangements had been made with both the Lebanese and the multinational force authorities.

At present the peacekeeping force consists of 4,300 American, French and Italian soldiers. Britain declined a Lebanese request for a larger number of troops. The Beirut Government had hoped to expand the force to 15,000 men from 12 countries.

Japan unable to bend French over videos

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Mr Shimtaro Abe, the Japanese Foreign Minister, left Paris for London yesterday after talks with President Mitterrand and French ministers amid expressions of good will on both sides, but with nothing concrete achieved on the vexed question of trade.

M Michel Jobert, the Minister for Trade, told Mr Abe that the increase in France's trade deficit with Japan from 7,000m france (£640m) in 1980 to 12,500m francs in 1982 was "not tolerable in the present economic situation".

However, he has promised that France will not take any further unilateral action against Japan, but will leave it up to the EEC to conduct the necessary negotiations on removing Japanese non-tariff trade barriers and limiting Japanese imports into Europe. "I have confidence in the Commission," he said.

Meanwhile, France continued to insist that all imports of video recorders, more than 90 per cent of which come from Japan, be routed through the single customs post in the small town of Poitiers. That requirement had reduced imports, which had been coming in at a rate of about 50,000 a month, to a trickle.

The EEC Commission considers the restrictions, which also affect a small number of European manufacturers' video recorders, to be illegal under EEC rules, and called on France three weeks ago to lift them by January 1 or face action in the European Court.

France so far has taken no steps to comply

The Friday Page ● Dance craze ● Sexual offences ● Heroin addiction

How the quick made a killing out of fitness

When Pineapple, London's largest centre for physical fitness and dance exercises, went public on Guy Fawkes Day last year its shares opened at 52p. During the day they shot up to 96p and yesterday were 155p. This confidence by investors says something about the extraordinary boom in the desire for fitness.

The craze to feel, if not actually to be, in good physical shape, so brilliantly exploited by Jane Fonda in California, has come to Britain.

Until a few years ago exercise classes were run mainly in gymnasiums catering principally for men. Professional dancers worked out at the Dance Centre in Covent Garden which, alongside classes in ballet and tap, held occasional sessions devoted to a general programme of physical fitness. But these classes, largely attended by lithe and youthful dancers in brilliantly coloured leotards, were daunting to ordinary people wanting to lose a little weight and feel a bit healthier.

Then, at the very end of the 1970s, sparked off like most crazes by a combination of ideas and people coming together at a single and fortuitous moment, the rush was on. Imaginative businessmen visiting America saw how fashionable the mania for exercise had become and returned to London to look for suitable premises. At the same time, young American dancers who happened to be in London were deluged with offers to teach. When Jane Fonda opened her class in aerobics in Los Angeles to such instant success, there were people ready in Britain to follow her.

One of the first groups to get going was Pineapple, started by an ex-model called Debbie Moore who had been doing exercises regularly at the Dance Centre for 10 years. When the Centre unexpectedly closed she found an old pineapple warehouse 100 yards down the road, equipped six studios, recruited 45 teachers and within three months was so inundated by applications that she had to close her membership list.

Soon after she took over another floor of the same building and a theatre where students could rehearse. But she still did not have the space needed by large dance companies for rehearsals and auditions. Then she came across a disused church hall in Marylebone with a 3,000 sq ft room. Last March that became Pineapple West. The two centres now take in 12,000 people a week.

Meanwhile the Dance Centre had reopened, after a brief closure, but with a slightly different emphasis, so that today it manages to coexist in harmony with its rival down the road. Some of the dancers have migrated to Pineapple: but their place has been taken by office workers and actors and actresses from the West End theatres.

Strict ballet has given way to California Workout, Eileen's New York Stretch and Funky Disco. In one converted warehouse a shop sells a range of clothes to go with these activities: in another there is The Sanctuary, luxurious spa for women, with swimming pool, sauna, jacuzzi and solarium, full of tropical plants and parrots on perches.

The keep-fit business has attracted a number of husband and wife teams. Denise Lewis is an ex-dancer who was among those who went to America a few years ago, saw what was happening, returned to London and opened a gymnasium and dance studio with her husband Jim, a karate expert, in the old Studio 51 basement off Leicester Square.

She called it, appropriately, The Big Apple. She now runs 64 classes a week, attended by a total of 1,000 students.

In north London, Davide Crawfurd and his former wife have been running the Abraxas Studios for the last 18 years as a squash club. Recently, though more interested in theatre and voice training and mildly deploring the seeming frenzy of the new craze, they have turned their studios over to exercise teachers. Between 70 and 80 people attend every evening.

In Chelsea, and aiming, unashamedly, for the "wealthier, married ladies who have time to look after themselves" mainly Iranian, French and Italian – is Nona's Dance Studio, started by Nona Summers and Charlotte Hambro after Mrs Summers broke her foot in Los Angeles and spent the time waiting for it to heal doing the new exercises.

When, on her return to London, the house next to her own in Glebe Place came on the market, she bought it, turned its heart into a studio of immense stylishness, all pink draped blinds and gleaming woodwork, then went back to New York to find teachers.

The craze is spreading so fast that exercise classes are now held in every conceivable niche, from the basements of hairdressing salons to dancing teachers' denuded sitting rooms.

Every studio of any size has a standard range of classes – body conditioning, yoga, various permutations of dance and gym – to which are added new programmes as a fad arrives fresh from New York or a teacher decides to create a special package of her own and finds a following. The most fashionable is aerobics, an hour of fast continuous movement designed to increase pulse rates and oxygen to the lungs. It's highly prized by those who can do it ("They can barely walk down the stairs when they've finished, so they think it *must* be doing them good" commented Nona Summers somewhat wryly), but is the most likely to cause sprained muscles.

As might be expected, a fringe of minor businesses has sprung up, from Heavan, in Hampstead, which provides something called Reflexology, "for taking away deeper tensions", to the sale of vitamins and dance clothes.

The industry has also given birth to a new career for dancers. They brush up their technique, buy a cassette player and devise a programme of exercises, then go out on a circuit of the studios, one place in the morning, another in the afternoon.

Roberta Pye, a 30-year-old American who has been dancing since she was four, came to London in the 1970s, spent a few years making a meagre living, then found herself overwhelmed with work. She now gives classes at the Abraxas, Heavan, the Sobell Centre, a hall in the Royal Free Hospital and privately, to members of the British Theatre Association.

And the clients? Four fifths of those who attend the studios are women, most in their twenties and early thirties. The Dance Centre indicated that no one over 30 was really up to aerobics; Nona Summers added that men rarely lasted the course.

Among the more reflective of those enjoying the boom, however, there is realization that in its present form it cannot last – that they must be alive to whatever new craze America exports next.

Caroline Moorehead


Mike Abrahams
Denise Lewis at The Big Apple

Where the funk fanatics work out

● **Pineapple**, 7 Langley Street, WC2 (836 4004) and Pineapple West, 60 Paddington Street, London W1 (487 3444). Launched as a company three years ago in an old warehouse in Covent Garden, they have recently gone public. All told they have 17 studios, a gymnasium, a creche, a shop and 25,000 members. Open: Mon-Fri 9.30-9. Part of Saturday and Sunday. Membership obligatory: £18 pa. Classes £2.

● **The Dance Centre**, 11-12 Floral Street, London, WC2 (836 6544). The first studio of its kind in London when Gary Cockerell came over with *West Side Story* in 1958, then stayed. After a brief closure it reopened with larger premises, more teachers, including a shop and retail centre and a health club for women. Open: Mon-Fri 9am-10pm; Sat: 9am-6pm. Sun: 12am-6pm. £2 per session and 35p day membership.

● **The Big Apple**, 10-11 Great Newport Street, WC2 (240 1701). Started as a gymnasium by a husband and wife team, now offers 64 classes a week, including special programmes designed by the owner, the Denise Lewis Body Conditioning Method, as well as a body stretching class. Open: Mon-Fri 9.30 am-9 pm. Sat: 9.30 am-4 pm. Classes to non-members £2.50.

● **The Abraxas Studios**, 81 Belsize Park Gardens, NW3 (722 8220). Started as a squash club in 1928. Now provides five courts, two saunas and four dance studios as well as a restaurant and café. Open: Mon-Fri: 9am-9.30pm. Sat and Sun mornings. Classes to non-members, £3 (sauna included).

● **Nona's Dance Studio**, 54 Glebe Place, London SW3 (352 9455). Opened earlier this year in a former artist's studio. Clients mainly foreign but the centre provides popular classes for children and teenagers. Open: Mon-Fri: 8am-9pm. Sat: 11am-2pm. Membership £90 pa. Classes to non-members, £6.

Comment

Rape: will top judges pass longer sentences?

The Prime Minister has directed that only senior judges should preside over rape cases. She acted in response to a general feeling, encouraged by press reports, that judges were imposing extremely light sentences for what most people consider a very serious crime. Indeed, although the maximum penalty for rape is life imprisonment, the average penalty actually imposed is closer to three years in jail.

But will the Prime Minister's direction really mean tougher sentences? My research into rape cases tried at the Old Bailey – which make up a quarter of those in England and Wales each year – leads me to conclude that the new instructions issued by the Lord Chancellor are not going to make any real difference to the trial and sentencing of rape offences.

Criticisms of the handling of rape cases by the courts have centred on the insensitivity of some judges to the plight of the rape victim, and this manifests itself throughout the trial rather than just at sentencing. The more senior judges are also likely to be older, and perhaps more out of touch with the reality of contemporary attitudes. From my own observations, there is no evidence that they are necessarily more sensitive to the broader issues involved in trying rapes.

Nor is it likely that senior judges will impose heavier sentences than others. Indeed, my research as well as sporadic media reports clearly show that though there are occasionally considerable differences in sentencing, these are not particularly marked among High Court judges and others. They seem to reflect individual idiosyncrasies and personal bias rather than status.

There has been a good deal of anecdotal evidence over the years that High Court judges do sometimes pass as perverse sentences as some of the others who have been more prominent in the headlines recently.

When Judge Richards fined John Allen last year, Mr Justice Melford-Stevenson was quoted as saying that hitchhikers are effectively asking for rape: "A girl looking for a lift who gets into a car at night with a man she doesn't know can reasonably be said to be asking for sexual attention". A slightly less well-known fact is that his Lordship's last active contribution to British justice was to give another self-confessed rapist an 18-month suspended sentence.

Last year another man was given a £2,000 fine for raping a hitchhiker. The enormity of this apparent injustice was compounded by the judge's justification in saying that there had been contributory negligence by the victim. The controversy that followed led the Lord Chief Justice to issue strict guidelines for judges, that "except in wholly exceptional circumstances, rape always calls for an immediate custodial sentence and that that sentence must reflect the seriousness of the crime".

That seemed to satisfy the public and the press for a few months. A storm of protest broke out again when a man who had admitted raping a six-year-old girl not only received a minimal sentence of 12 months' imprisonment, eight of which were suspended, but was then released from prison only 25 days after his conviction.

Erratic sentencing is only one aspect of the treatment of rape victims in the legal system. There are major obstacles at every step of the way from the moment a woman reports a rape to the jury's verdict and sentencing. There were numerous illustrations last year of the unsympathetic and sometimes downright hostile way in which the police and the courts treat alleged victims of rape.

The main point, surely, is that while individual cases such as the ones picked up by the media in the course of the last year serve to highlight the most severe inadequacies of the current system, piecemeal reforms based on these and made as concessions to public outrage will only lead to further anomalies.

The 1976 Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act was passed in a great hurry after another major public outcry, and its deficiencies are now only too clear. Meaningful change will be achieved only through a systematic review of the whole field of sexual offences in the wider context of the criminal law in general. Window-dressing may be a successful palliative to public opinion in the short term, but is unlikely to bring about the fundamental changes so urgently needed.

Zsuzsanna Adler

Medical Briefing



Getting on to hard drugs

The recent death of the actor Joss Ackland's son from heroin addiction adds to the list of the children of the famous who have suffered from drug addiction. Because such cases are inevitably well-publicized it is easy to assume that the register of drug addicts is composed solely of names made famous by politics, the stage and other forms of public life.

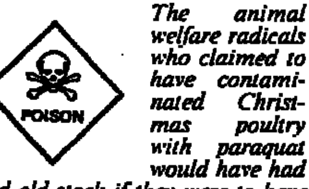
This is not so. There are probably more than 20,000 addicts in Britain today, three-quarters in London and most of their names would mean nothing to people outside the small communities in which they used to live.

The problem for doctors and social workers is to determine the factors which have created in these people such a strong craving for drugs.

Doctors running one of London's busiest clinics said recently that their patients, far from having a privileged background, were mainly working-class. Few had any recognizable mental illness, but most showed obvious signs of personality disorders.

Though they came from all types of homes a disproportionate number had a disturbed family background. Their addiction often seemed to have started as a result of being foolhardy enough to begin using less harmful drugs.

This clinic offers programmes of treatment involving progressively decreasing doses of the heroin substitute, methadone.



The animal welfare radicals who claimed to have contaminated Christmas poultry with paraquat would have had to find old stock if they were to have any chance of implementing their threats.

For the last year paraquat has contained a bright dye, a foul-smelling additive and an emetic, all of which, say poison experts, would make it difficult to hide the necessary large dose in a single bird.

Paraquat is a feared poison because there is no effective treatment once it is absorbed in the system. If a large enough dose is taken, death can occur within an hour from shock resulting from tissue damage.

Gardeners know that paraquat is detoxified by contact with the soil. This fact is made use of in first-aid treatment, in which a strong suspension of Fuller's Earth is either given to the patient to swallow or introduced by a tube. If enough of the Fuller's Earth can reach the chemical, a victim can be saved.



Supporters of Tony Marlow, MP for Northampton, North, who see him as an advocate of traditional British life, a reputation enhanced by his leadership of Tory rebels against the immigration Bill, would be surprised by another cause he embraces.

In the interests of child health, he heads a parliamentary campaign for more control of dogs, wanting, among other measures, legislation to stop dogs fouling streets and parks, thereby spreading disease.

A recent *Doctor* magazine provides fresh evidence for his campaign. Dr Simon Smail of Cardiff has shown that asthmatic patients are twice as likely as other people to have evidence of past infection with toxicara, dogs' roundworms, in their bodies.

Doctors have always thought that the allergy which caused the asthma in dog owners was caused by the inhalation of dust from dogs' coats, but this evidence of the prevalence of the antibody in asthmatics offers a less-wholesome explanation.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford
Medical Correspondent

Dyslexia: counting the costs

From: Dr Robert Wigglesworth, Consultant Paediatrician, Cranford St John, Kettering.

I read your article about Jason Aymes (December 3) with interest but regrettably little surprise. The following letters from parents (December 10) were equally revealing.

It would be interesting to cost in financial terms, as well as those of human misery, this failure to be alerted to dyslexia from two to three years of age onwards, then all the misery of failure in infant school, then junior school and finally senior school (where they no longer pretend to teach literacy).

Is it surprising, this failure to diagnose and treat a specific developmental syndrome, when too many directors of education, teachers and educational psychologists refuse to recognize its existence? Some even try to rule administratively that doctors of medicine, neurologists, paediatric neurologists and paediatricians are not competent to diagnose such a developmental condition, even if they diagnose many other such problems of child development.

It is simply not good enough to dump a child with specific developmental dyslexia into a rag bag of reading backwardness among all the dozens of other causes. Rather more specific help than that is required. Finally, if anyone is tempted to think we are dealing with an insignificant problem, I trust they will be shocked into the world of reality and action to know that the best estimate of the incidence of dyslexia in the population is 4 per cent. No wonder we have so many literacy problems, not to mention the estimated two million adults in this country who are denied the skills and pleasures of reading at all.

● **Tuesday fashion:** tough togs and winter warmers

Ex-Vietcong arrested as Hanoi tries to purge the south

From David Watts, Singapore

The Vietnamese authorities have begun rounding up people accused of plotting and corruption in the Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) area.

The wave of arrests comes after Government claims last month of a big plot in the south in which "enemy agents" in senior positions had been involved. Those being arrested now include former Vietcong fighters, members of South Vietnam's opposition and intellectuals.

Many of them went through political reeducation seminars after the communist victory in 1975, but were not sent to the notorious reeducation camps as were many former members of the armed forces.

The alleged plot was revealed by Major-General Tran Hai Phung in an article in the *Vietnam People's Army Review*.

Describing the plans for armed insurrection in the south, he said "the enemy was using material wealth and the lure of an extravagant life style to induce a number of our fun-loving armed forces and public security cadres and combatants to alienate themselves from their ranks."

The plot allegation was made after a secret assessment of the strength, personalities and links of the resistance with the Vietnamese diaspora by Mr Mai Chi Tho, the Mayor and head of security in Ho Chi Minh City during a visit to Paris last year.

The arrests come at a time when Hanoi is making yet another attempt to tackle the seemingly insoluble problems of bringing Ho Chi Minh City into line with the North's socialist thinking. This is plainly a priority for the Communist Party.

Senior cadres of the party spent "many days" researching the problems of Ho Chi Minh City in the middle of last year, and in August the Politburo spent no fewer than nine days meeting the party's standing committee in the city to hear a report on the situation.

Mr Le Duan, the party leader concluded: "Ho Chi Minh City's economic and social problems are still very difficult and complex... Our entire country must join the city in making even greater efforts."

The Vietnamese resistance movement abroad is taking credit for some of the authorities' discomfort. One of the techniques for sowing distrust in the south is to have lists of names and adresses of Army and political personalities in the south forwarded to them by dissidents inside Vietnam.

The resistance in Paris then sends unsolicited gifts and compromising notes to the addresses to embarrass and discredit cadres in senior positions. About 50 tons of gifts, money and consumer goods are flown into Ho Chi Minh City every week on the regular Air France flight via Bangkok.

Along with these goods, most of it ordered legitimately from relatives outside the country, the resistance also sends in copies of "bourgeois" Vietnamese novels and tapes of "yellow" romantic music dating from before 1975. According to the resistance, the music is particularly popular in the north.

Fighting in Cambodia intensifies

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

The most sustained fighting for a year has been going on for the past fortnight between Vietnamese forces and nationalist guerrillas in western Cambodia. The fighting has caused heavy casualties particularly among Cambodian civilians living in camps on the border.

A spokesman for the International Red Cross said yesterday that last month 614 guerrillas and civilians, many of them women and children, had been operated on for wounds caused by gunfire and land mines. In December, 1981, only 271 needed operations for similar wounds.

Four guerrillas have been killed and 50 guerrilla and civilian supporters of the non-communist Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front (KPNLF) have been wounded in the past week.

The KPNLF claims to have killed at least 40 Vietnamese soldiers and to have wounded many more. Vietnam has made no mention of the fighting.

The KPNLF, whose leader, Mr Son Sann, had an audience of the Pope on Wednesday, is bearing the brunt of the fighting. Intelligence analysts here say the Vietnamese are concentrating their offensive on non-communist groups in the resistance hoping to knock them out before turning their attention to the stronger Khmer Rouge, the communist element in anti-Vietnamese resistance.

Thailand has prepared for the mass flight across its border of as many as 250,000 Cambodian civilians.

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, said last night at the end of an official visit to Thailand, that the solution to the Cambodian problem was in the hands of the great powers, particularly Russia and China, rather than smaller nations.

Longer Soviet space flights

The Soviet cosmonauts, Mr Valery Lebedev (left) and Lieutenant Colonel Anatoly Berezovoy (right), sharing a joke at a press conference in Moscow yesterday, at which officials said that the Soviet Union would further extend the duration of its manned space missions after their record-breaking 211-day flight last year (Reuter and AP report).

The officials said the mission had been a great success and had shown it was possible to move on to longer periods in orbit. Colonel Berezovoy and Mr Lebedev were on board the orbiting research station Salyut 7 from May until December and carried out a programme of scientific experiments.

"The clear trend in our space programme is a gradual lengthening of manned flights", Mr Yegenii Yorobyov, a Deputy Health Minister involved in the programme, told the press conference.

Space gardening, recordings of bird songs and visitors helped the two men to cope during their mission the conference was told.

It was the first time western reporters were allowed a first-hand look at the cosmonauts who landed in a blinding snowstorm in Soviet Central asia on December 10 after breaking their country's own world space endurance record by 26 days.

BBC retaliates for Polish visa refusal

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC, angered by the Polish authorities' refusal to renew the visas of their correspondent in Warsaw, Kevin Ruane, is to retaliate by withdrawing, "with the greatest reluctance", facilities provided for Polish broadcasters.

Announcing this after an hour's meeting on Wednesday with Mr Stafan Staniszewski, the Polish Abassador in London, Mr Alan Protheroe, Assistant Director General of the BBC, said yesterday that the corporation would not support visa applications by Polish journalists wishing to visit Britain.

Mr Ruane returns to Britain today after eight months in Warsaw where he succeeded Tim Sebastian.

The BBC delegation to the Ambassador had put the "simple and straightforward" request that he should use his good offices to persuade the Polish Government to reinstate Mr Ruane with full correspondent status.

"He objected to the use of the word expulsion", Mr Protheroe said. "He said the visa was not being prolonged. We see it as an expulsion which it clearly is, and retaliation against the BBC.

"The Ambassador made no criticism of Ruane as a correspondent; the two factors he mentioned were the propaganda tone of the Polish service and our 'transgression of international law' in the *Panorama* programme Two Weeks in Winter last month".

He had also complanied, Mr Protheroe went on of alleged code words being transmitted to encourage insurgents and had thought it unnecessary of the BBC to send out news of Poland in its Polish service.

The BBC is to make representations to the European Broadcasting Union and to the Madrid conference set up to monitor the Helsinki accords. The son of Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, a member of the Soviet delegation in Madrid.

Mr John Wilson, editor of Radio News and Current Affairs, said yesterday: "Another bit of the world is just that bit darker".

● WARSAW: Poland has rejected as invalid the appointment of Mr Hugo Gobbi by the United Nations Secretary-General to investigate human rights in the country (Reuters reports).

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Mr Gobbi was appointed on the basis of an "anti-Polish resolution by the Human Rights Commission".

Police post for Briton

From Richard Hughes, Hongkong

The appointment of another senior British police officer as Deputy Commissioner of Police in Hongkong and expected successor to Mr Roy Henry as Commissioner has been welcomed here, both inside and outside the police force.

Mr Raymond Anning, aged 52, one of Britain's Inspectors of Constabulary and adviser to the Home Secretary on police matters, will replace Mr Peter Moor, the Deputy Commissioner, another Englishman, who retires in June.

Senior police officers in Hongkong expect him to become Commissioner when Mr Henry, also an Englishman, retires next year.

Officers from Scotland Yard and the Metropolitan Police have customarily been given senior postings in the Hongkong force. Chinese officers in the force have expressed support of the tradition.

Suharto brings in austerity

From Our Correspondent, Jakarta

Calling on Indonesians to tighten their belts in the face of declining oil revenues, President Suharto yesterday introduced an austerity state budget, slashing fuel and food subsidies and freezing government and military wages.

He told Parliament, however, that the Government would push ahead with its development projects, particularly in food production, education and irrigation.

Included in the austerity measures were a 40 per cent fuel price rise, reduction of imports of consumer goods, the abolition of food subsidies, increased taxes, and the scrapping of a long-standing programme of providing civil servants with cars.

President Suharto, who stands for reelection in two months, said that the Government had to take the austerity measures because of the country's dependence on oil revenues which provide some 70 per cent of state revenues and foreign exchange receipts.

Crude oil exports fell by 17 per cent as a result of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEX) quotas and soft markets. Exports of timber, tin, rubber and coffee fell even more and foreign exchange reserves declined from a healthy \$7,500m (£4,700m) to \$4,270m.

Cinema

Passionate paradoxes

The Battle of Algiers (X)
Gate, Bloomsbury

The Return of the Soldier (A)
Classics Haymarket, Tottenham Court Road, Chelsea

Night Shift (AA)
Warner West End; ABC Shaftesbury Avenue

Good films stay good, but time often changes their meanings. Gillo Pontecorvo's **The Battle of Algiers** has lost none of the impact it had when it won the Golden Lion of Venice and many of the other most coveted film prizes of 1966. Then, though, its account of the origins and techniques of terrorism seemed historical and theoretical. Now history has brought terrorism much closer to European experience and the film takes on vivid new relevance.

It was one of the first and best political thrillers, the drama of two implacable enemies in a death-locked struggle. It is an extraordinary work of historical reconstruction. The whole film has the abrasive reality of newsfilm; though there is not a foot of actuality in it – even in the scenes of mass demonstrations. Few of the actors were professional: mostly the actual population of Algiers restaged the scenes of their own fight for independence in the years (then close in memory) from 1954 to 1962.

In the particular historical context Pontecorvo considers a recurrent, an all too familiar and finally a paradoxical historical phenomenon. Is terrorism – as the FLN believe it to be in this battle – a necessary first stage of every revolution; or is it rather the inevitable last stage of colonialism, when the impatience of the colonised and the reluctance of the colonisers move into uncontrollable collision?

There is no doubt where Pontecorvo's sympathies lie. He shows the demand for independence is an irrepressible assertion of national and human dignity. The real enemy is greed and exploitation, whether of the French colonists, making hay even while the sun sets, or the whore-masters and drug-peddlers of the Casbah. But Pontecorvo never over-simplifies the moral issues or underestimates the complexities of human beings.

The tortures used by the French paratroopers in their interrogations are horrible; but so is the slaughter of innocent bystanders in the FLN bombings. A young Algerian woman gazes, appalled but helpless, at her victims to be as she plants her bomb; the French paratroopers offer cigarettes as a kind of clumsy apology to an old man they have just been torturing. When Mathieu, the Paras' colonel, meets the FLN leaders it is with a mutual, professional respect. Pontecorvo's understanding is too radical for glib, behind-the-lines liberalism: when the French press corps attacks Colonel Mathieu, he retaliates that the ends that the French at home demand and the means that he employs are linked inevitably and inseparably.

For the record, Pontecorvo was born in Pisa in 1919. He was originally educated as a scientist (two of his brothers are distinguished physicists: one works in the United States, the more famous in the Soviet Union). He chose however to work as a journalist, then turned to documentary film-making. He made his first feature film, *The Long Blue Road*, in 1957, and since then has completed only four films, *Kapo* (1960), *The Battle of Algiers* (1965), *Queimada* (1969) and *Ogro* (1979).

The Return of the Soldier is based on Rebecca West's first novel, and, from the opening scene of a nightmare of the First World War, Hugh Whitemore's screenplay preserves every phrase and image with touching fidelity. For the gleaming, darting, dead-reckoning prose the film must however substitute painstaking period decoration, conscientiously studied performances and Stephen Goldblatt's shimmery, evocative photography.

The story still holds up marvellously well, even if the Freudianisms which must have been so new and startling for readers 60 years ago have now the creak of antiquity. Chris (Alan Bates) comes back from the war, shocked into acute amnesia which blocks out all memory of his marriage to Kitty (Julie Christie), a woman of his own privileged class. He remembers only the long-ago love affair with a working class girl, Margaret (Glenda Jackson). That Margaret is now middle-aged and plain and married can in no way impair Chris's romantic image of her. The third woman of the trio who battle for Chris's sick mind is his cousin Jenny (Ann-Margret), who has passed from unrequited girlhood passion to unfulfilled spinsterhood.

In the book, Jenny is the narrator, unconsciously revealing herself as she describes what happens to others. In the film we rely on Jenny's looks and patient smiles which – excellent as Ann-Margret is: she is an actress who has come a long way – seem very muted after the book. So for that matter does the whole film. Fidelity is not enough; and Alan Bridges has not found a real cinematic alternative to the writer's perceptions. He is not much helped by Richard Rodney Bennett's pedestrian score or Luciana Arrighi's over-dressed sets (the residents of this country house display a quite out-of-period mania for candles and Victorian china).

Alan Bates offers a well-studied performance of the man whose retreat into a world of schoolboy jollity and passion seems like the evasion of a life uncomfortably dictated by privilege and possessions. Glenda Jackson redeems a lot of mannerism with moments of startling insight. Julie Christie fails to find any extra dimension to the selfish, arrogant and class-entrapped Kitty.

Night Shift offers a promising comic idea: a shy and put-upon financial analyst (Henry Winkler) quits Wall Street for a quieter job in the city morgue. Demoted to the night shift, he is induced by his manic and irresponsible collegue (Michael Keaton) into a scheme for using the morgue – with all its advantages of privacy, automobiles and provision for the prone – as a call-girl agency with advanced ideas on hookers' liberation.

The trouble is that Lowell Ganz's script never quite gets the situations together, and Ron Howard's direction never accurately points up the gags. It is a pity, because Winkler and Keaton are potentially a lovely comic team. Winkler has turned into a latter-day Edward Everett Horton, *with his darting sideways glances,* nervous and appalled at the dangers which endlessly menace him – dogs, blind beggars, sandwich delivery men and his own virago fiancée whom he fortunately ditches in favour of a sweet hooker (Shelley Long). Keaton, with the face of a debauched baby, complements this dumb suffering with the frenzy of a maddened wasp.



Long-ago love affair: Alan Bates and Glenda Jackson in *The Return of the Soldier*

Circumstances prevented this column's usual review of the year, leaving the possibility only for a fleeting and belated last look round at 1982. It was the year of *E.T.* It was the year when the video-cassette recorder definitively took its place beside the television, dish-washer and record player among the indispensible equipment of the average home, and Britain (according to *Variety*) achieved distinction as the world's richest video piracy market.

In other respects it was Britain's *annus mirabilis*, with the Oscars for *Chariots of Fire*, the production boost of Channel 4, the vindication of newcomers like Peter Greenaway (*The Draughtsman's Contract*), Neil Jordan (*Angel*), Colin Gregg (*Remembrance*) and Karl Francis (*Giro City*) and the triumph of an old goer in Richard Attenborough's *Gandhi*. It was the year of Lindsay Anderson's *Britannia Hospital*, which some of us admire a lot, but which rather more reviled. Time will tell.

It was the year (to grasp at a few that come to mind) of Costa-Gavras's *Missing*; the Taviani Brothers' *La notte di San Lorenzo* from Italy; Rainer Werner Fassbinder's *Veronika Voss*; Aparna Sen's *36 Chowringhee Lane* and Adoor Goppalkrishna's *The Rat Trap* from India; Karoly Makk's *Another Way* and Peter Gothar's *Time Stands Still* from Hungary; and Igor Auzin's *We of the Never Never* from Australia.

It was a year of sad farewells. Two American old masters, Henry King and King Vidor, died; and so did Germany's young master, Rainer Werner Fassbinder, and the cosmopolitan Alberto Cavalcanti. Of the great screen faces the year witnessed the departure of Henry Fonda, Ingrid Bergman, Grace Kelly, the movies' favourite princess, Celia Johnson, Kenneth More, Arthur Lowe, John Belushi, Warren Oates, Curt Jurgens, Romy Schnieder, Sarah Churchill, Fernando Lamas and the great Jacques Tati. Two of the best loved faces remembered from Thirties and Forties childhood, Arthur Askey and Chesney Allen (of Flanagan and Allen and the Crazy Gang), have gone.

Spare a thought, too, though her film appearances were rare, for Dolly Dimples, the World's Most Beautiful Fat Lady, who died at the creditable age, for one of her build, of 81. Born Celeste Herrman Geyer, she did her apprenticeship in a candy factory, and weighed 200 pounds by the age of 16. She graduated to vaudeville as Jolly Dolly Geyer; and later, as Dolly Dimples, was a star of Ringlings and her own act, Wotta Fat Family. In time she saw the light, went on a diet, and wrote *Dolly Dimple's Weight Reducing Book*. Perhaps in that there is a moral and a New Year's resolution for us all.

David Robinson

Television

Major mishaps

Irish humour can be a bog wherein many an Englishman flounders, it being said by many that the mutual incomprehension of the two races is due to the inclination of the English to think an Irishman is being funny when he is being serious and vice versa. Translating the wonderfully comic stories of Somerville and Ross to television therefore requires sensitivity and wariness to a considerable degree if that irritating stage Irishness is to be avoided.

From the first instalment of Channel 4's six-part series, The Irish RM, last night, it seems that the dangers have been well appreciated. They might well have a success on their hands.

Peter Bowles is Major Yeates, who realizes that a colonelcy will never be his and believes that the job of resident magistrate in Ireland, which will allow him to make a living and indulge his passion for shooting, offers congenial compensation. He is heartened in his new career by the prospect of marriage to an Englishwomen who, if the theory that wives are either boosters or deflaters is to be accepted, falls happily into the first category. All that bars his progress to gentle living is the necessary educational process which the English have to submit to if they are not to be driven mad by the incomprehensible ways of the natives, for whom tomorrow is always good enough.

The first instalment finds Major Yeates learning that in Ireland nothing is ever as it seems to be and definitely not as it is described, the flexibility of the English language having been diverted to the cause of obscuring the unpleasant wherever possible.

His house leaks, his chimneys smoke, his whisky vanishes, and the local preference for fox-hunting disturbs the birds he was hoping to eliminate himself. His efforts to ready the house for his fiancée are thwarted by all and, unknown to him, he has a poaching family as fellow residents.

Peter Bowles, escaping the suave roles which are his customary lot, makes a good job of the exasperated major peering for enlightenment through the enveloping mists. Bryan Murray bids to be a marvellous Flurry Knox, the fox-hunting Irish landlord whose view of his tenant's magisterial duties is that they should not be too inhibiting on traditional lawlessness. Dora Godwin plays the supportive fiancée with humour and Brendan Conroy, the housekeeper's simple nephew – "a bit of a delicacy" in Flurry's words – contributed a charming Irish cameo.

Rosemary Anne Sissons, of *Upstairs Downstairs*, has provided the executive producer James Mitchell and the producer Adrian Hughes with a well-tuned script, and Robert Chetwyn's direction is deft.

Dennis Hackett

Theatre

Delight refreshed

Mr Cinders
King's Head

To those like me whose knowledge of English musical comedy begins and ends with *The Boy Friend*, this revival of Vivian Ellis and Clifford Grey's erstwhile smash (last seen in London in 1929) is a real eye-opener. It's all there: tennis parties, chinless wonders, beshingled flappers, lawks-mum parlour maids and all the apparatus of privileged fun and games conducted inside a nursery of sexual innocence.

Everything that has brought the form into disrepute is contained in *Mr Cinders*, which also happens to be an extremely well written comedy with its heart in the right place. I think the King's Head has a triumph on its hands.

The idea of converting Cinderella into the penniless nephew of a landed family yielded a pre-depression fairy tale of which Ben Travers would not have been ashamed. Grey and Greatrex Newman's book overflows with fresh comic incident, all of it logical and some of it (such as the substitution of a real bowler for the magical slipper) an improvement on the original.

But the key to their success is the tone in which they tell the story, which is at once kinder and sharper. The uglies – now two spoilt, pink-faced sons – turn out all right in the end by opting for the girls of their choice; and the only irreclaimable nasty (as in Travers's plots) is their dragonish mother, forever propelling them towards heiresses and taking it out on her domestic staff to compensate for the loss of her stately home to an upstart American millionaire.

As for Cinders, alias Jim, what pathos can linger in a figure who first enters after a hard day's shopping on roller skates; or who arrives, after saving the millionaire from drowning, wearing a beer barrel? Good old English sentiment is always lurking just under the surface; but, among the preening social climbers baring their teeth in blazers and wisps of chiffon, the true lovers declare their feelings in dismissive jokes.

"Your eyes", Jim tells his beloved, "are like bluebells dipped in hot brilliantine." What millionaire's daughter disguised as a parlourmaid could resist that? And, having touched on the subject, that line is typical of the dialogue, which is always taking unexpectedly inspired turns and is blessedly free from mechanical puns and other hack devices.

Musically, you cannot say that Ellis and Richard Myers advance the plot: what they do is to sustain certain moments so that you want them to go on and on. The pre-ball trio for Jim and the uglies is one such number, a rollicking waltz conducted with increasing acrobatic daring over the family sofa. At the ball itself, Cinders appears as a titled explorer in fez and Hitler moustache, and seizes his moment in a song of the wonders of the Amazon where metronomes lurk in the mud along with the blood-drinking hippodromes.

Denis Lawson achieves a total clown transformation with that kind of material, while also getting the spirit of the show fully across in its central number, "Spread a Little Happiness", which he sings, hands in pockets, in the empty house.

Tony Craven's production achieves a sense of free unfettered movement on the tiny stage; and while his company, including Julia Josephs and Graham Hoadly, certainly point up the mannerisms of the period, it is the piece itself that comes over, not some patronizing parody.

Irving Wardle

Donald Cooper

Graham Hoadly (left) and Philip Bird as the uglies, with Denis Lawson's Mr Cinders

Opera

Le Vin herbé
Jeannetta Cochrane

Frank Martin's opera-oratorio *Le Vin herbé*, completed in 1942 and now revived by the London Music Theatre Group for the Camden winter season, is a work which could easily have been a disaster. For a start, by using the same story it invites comparison with Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde*, and it does so in a way which would seem to be a compromise at every level. Martin takes his libretto word for word from Joseph Bedier's *Roman de Tristan et Iseulte*, using it riskily as a kind of *cantus firmus* to fire his musical imagination, rather than resorting to something purpose-built.

And then there is Martin's music itself. There seems to be no reason why it should succeed at all. It draws only superficially on its influences: Bach in its linear aspects; something of Ravel and Debussy in its atmosphere; and Schoenberg in its use of sequences of 12 different notes, though it discards associated serial procedures and retains notions of tonality approaching the conventional. But succeed the music does, at least here.

Dramatically, too, *Le Vin herbé* stands between two camps. Its emotive force and its natural speech rhythms are akin to Debussy's *Pélleas et Mélisande*, while its stylized action and its general austerity, and the function of the chorus, have much in common with Stravinsky's *Oedipus Rex*. And yet the interaction between these two extremes works well.

For this production, the London Music Theatre Group gave the version for 12 solo voices, made for the 1948 Salzburg Festival. Where in the earlier version the soloists stood apart from the chorus, here they were emerging from and reverting to the ranks, heightening a ritualistic quality also helped by Graham Walne's effectively simple lighting. The singing was confident, the voices young enough to blend together in chorus yet mature enough to lend life to each character. Despite a cold, Kenneth Brown, who sang Tristan, was powerful and moving, his tenor extending easily to top C. Virginia Browning's Isolde, although comparatively lightweight, showed a mesmeric involvement, while the bass, Malcolm Plenty, singing among other parts that of King Mark, displayed a pleasingly rich voice.

Highest praise though must be reserved for the young conductor, Timothy Dean, who clearly had the measure of the score's sometimes turbulent contrasts, and who directed the reliable accompanying piano and string octet, the Iago Ensemble, with as much panache as he did his singers. There is another performance tonight.

Stephen Pettitt

Concerts

EBS/Gardiner
Barbican

It matters not how you play Bach, but how well. The onus is therefore severe on performers who try anything new, whether with electronics or reproduction eighteenth-century trumpets, because we know that the music will accept any novelty of style and draw attention only to accomplishment. On Wednesday, in performances of the first and fourth of the orchestral suites, the English Baroque Soloists showed how ruthlessly revealing the Bach test can be.

Within the empire of John Eliot Gardiner's ensembles, the EBS have become his regular orchestra for baroque music, and these performances were full of nice detail in the "authentic" manner: a pretty minuet for solo strings that needed no vibrato to give them beauty of tone, a woody warbling from the oboes in many of their footnotes, a flare from three natural trumpets. But much, the while, was going amiss.

There were a lot of rhythmic awkwardnesses and slippery mis-tunings in those oboes, and the trumpeters, not unreasonably, were hesitant in trusting their instruments to the full. In the softer dances, too, the orchestra were plainly not living up to the dash, the bounce and the continuity of line that Mr Gardiner was expecting of them.

Something else stood in the way of the music's effectiveness. I have previously mentioned this hall's way of pinpointing sounds and of giving little resonance to the bass. Here the effect was to detach the timpani from the lower strings and so to add to the D major Suite's pomp a splutter of detonations.

After the interval came more festal music, Bach's Magnificat, done complete with its Christmas decoration of interpolated seasonal messages. The more conspicuous orchestral points were here scored more certainly, and there were some pleasant contributions from among the soloists. Charles Brett's countertenor was clear, precise and even-touched, gaming with the flutes in terms of graceful wit, and the soprano Anne Sofie von Otter seemed always to be singing through the golden laughter of divine joy.

The Monteverdi Choir also added much to a performance that preferred charm to majesty. When singing German they had the pure timbres and the clean articulation of a baroque organ, and the very ending of the work they gave with the playful, complicitous earnestness of children imparting secrets.

Paul Griffiths

PLG Young Artists
Purcell Room

Another meaty two-course repast from the Park Lane Group in its current Young Artists and Twentieth-Century Music series: once again, however, the hors d'oeuvre piano recital was more satisfying than the chamber music main course. Yoeh Ean Mei is an interesting pianist; she despatched Priaulx Rainier's *Barbaric Dance Suite* with fire and fervour (though she did not quite attain barbarism), and then relaxed into a gorgeously hypnotic extract from Messiaen's *Vingt Regards sur l'enfant Jésus*.

Not all the chords were perfectly balanced, nor were the harmonies impeccably voiced, but she captured more elusive things – the ebb and flow of tension, the arch of harmonic intensification which Messiaen creates from his luscious sequences. There was no feeling here of aimless drifting, and in the *Regards des prophètes* Miss Mei created a splendid rumbling, pounding backdrop for the eastern warblings of the chant in the treble.

In the much more diffuse world of Tippett's Third Piano Sonata – was it just an illusion created by the performance, or is the piece really directionless and rambling? – Miss Mei appeared bogged down by the first two movements. Colours were strongly drawn, the dotted rhythms of the first movement crisply attacked, yet there was an incisiveness and continuity missing. The slow movement lasted far longer than Tippett's indication, but then the finale's Toccata was swept together with amazing verve and pungency.

In the main evening concert, an oboe and piano duo rubbed shoulders with a piano trio: David Cowley's warm, wide oboe tone did not always sound under perfect control in Richard Rodney Bennett's Sonata, but he settled down to give a vivid, perky account of Richard Blackford's *Posthumous Leonatus*, musicalizations of two passages from *Cymbeline*. There was not sufficient subtlety in the quieter moments of Lutoslawski's delicate *Epitaph*, but Dutilleux's finely-crafted Sonata blossomed and sang with Cowley's sonorous, rhapsodic approach. Bryan Evans accompanied expertly.

In Alexander Goehr's Piano Trio, the three highly skilled, technically excellent ladies of the Hartley Piano Trio were suitably dour, carefully dotting the Is and crossing the Ts of this thoughtful essay; but in Charles Ives's maniacal Piano Trio they were most unsuitably dour, turning his romp through popular tunes into a sober-faced quodlibet, and his yearning, uplifting hymn-like finale into a dirge.

Nicholas Kenyon

Dance

Papillon
Sadler's Wells

Petal Miller, who played the title part in *Papillon* at Sadler's Wells on Wednesday, is a soloist who will soon celebrate her tenth year with the company. She has played many roles, but, to adapt the old phrase, almost always a bridesmaid, rarely the bride. Such dancers, if they are as consistently good as she is, can be more valuable than those in the limelight, since they help keep up standards through bad times and good.

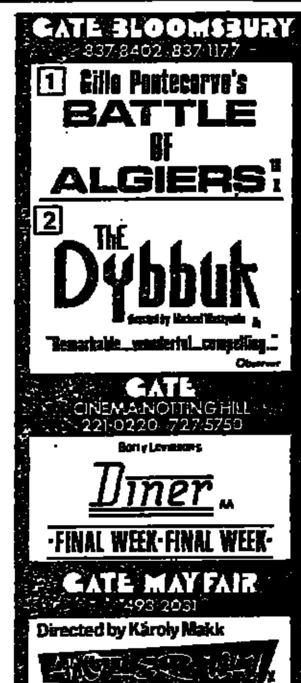
Small, pretty, always beautifully groomed; Miller never fails to go flat out for any target, but without seeming pushy. Coming to the Royal Ballet as an outsider, Australian born and bred, and having danced also in Canada, she has remained something of an individualist, but one whose tough determination suits the general approach of the Sadler's Wells company.

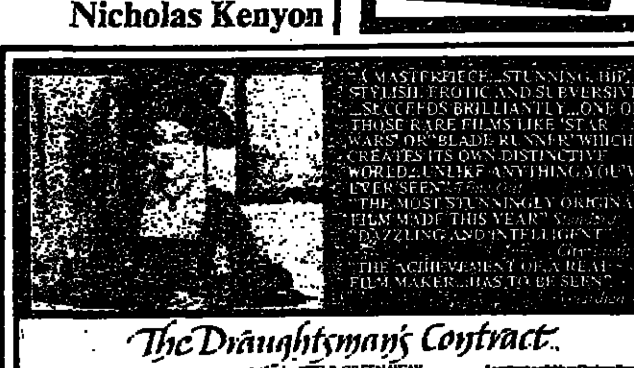
Papillon is her first big role in London, and it would not be fair to complain that she finds little depth in it, because nobody else has done so either, at any rate in this production. (A duet staged by Pierre Lacotte for Irina Kolpakova of the Kirov demonstrated that there could be more to the ballet than is allowed to meet our eye.) What she does is to perform the dances with a nice, bright quality, look wistful or happy as appropriate, and hope to hide the sad fact that Ronald Hynd's ballet has no heart.

His choreography falls between the stools of farce and romance, neither of them in fact very well done. The constant facetiousness takes the edge off what are presumably meant as more serious moments. What are we to think of a work that seduces an audience into laughing nervously and applauding a scene in which the heroine is burned to death?

Bramwell Tovey directed the Offenbach score which, in spite of working one or two melodies pretty hard, and also in spite of John Lanchbery's sometimes raucous orchestration, remains the ballet's chief attraction. Tovey ensured a spirited performance: he should be as valuable to SWRB as he was to the Scottish Ballet. Congratulations, by the way, to the Scottish Ballet's Elaine McDonald, made OBE in the New Year Honours: richly deserved.

John Percival







THE TIMES DIARY

[The joy of sex?

he current issue of *Sight and ound*, the quarterly sponsored by te British Film Institute, devotes ve pages to a survey of Soho's sex nemas. The writer, Nick Roddick, ggests customers get rather a raw eal. One "full two-hour pro-amme" lasted only 55 minutes; lvertised titles seldom correspond-l with the actual programme; reels ere missing, or promised scenes ever appeared. Some cinemas were uffy basements with electric flexes anging loose and broken chairs. et, Roddick reports, they were most always three-quarters full. He lculates that for most of the time ere are more customers (about 000 a day paying £2 to £4 each) atching sex films in Soho than ere are in legitimate West End nemas.

Political studies

o any old East Enders remember lement Attlee in the formative days f his socialism, as resident manager f the still extant Haileybury Club or boys in Ben Jonson Road, tepney? Haileybury, where Roy attersley will be filming later this onth for a BBC-2 documentary bout Attlee, was unusually pro-uctive as a public school for ocialists: others included the late Sir eoffrey de Freitas and Christopher layhew (since turned Liberal). ddly it had traditionally been the ast India Company college, and ttlee, who gave India indepen-ence, was pupil in a house named iter an Indian governor. He was nong 72 members of middle school ogged by the headmaster, Canon dward Littleton, for joining an npromptu march to Hertford to lebrate the relief of Mafeking. ttlee described the beatings as "a ne physical feat", but recorded: The canon was tiring when he got me. Just as well. He had a lovely rist."

Fever pitch

ne busy Carl Davis, currently itting music to *The Unknown haplin*, is conducting film music by rauss, Brahms, Ravel et al at the arbican and Fairfield Hall next eekend, and will be filming with e Grimethorpe Colliery Band and cording his music for Abel Gance's *apoleon* before flying to Australia r 20 performances with Barry umphries. He has another com-ission to fulfil before he goes: a ece of music commissioned by ondon Transport called *Variants a Bus Route*, which is to be emiered by the RPO at the stival Hall in March. The chosen ute is the No 31 from World's End Camden Town, passing through oyal Kensington, colourful Notting ill, and Irish Kilburn. After that avis will be writing the music for a m about Cynthia Payne, the reatham madame whose establish-ent accepted luncheon vouchers. He used to be his next door ighbour.



To crown it all . . .

parting crack at Christmas: Tom istie, secretary of Sobriquet (the ciety for British Republicans in iest of Equal Treatment) com-ins that all the hats in this year's ristmas crackers were paper owns. He is right: *Which* magazine ted 11 brands of crackers at all ces and found no headgear but owns. "The only difference was quality of the paper", the earcher told me. Hastie says nufacturers should stop playing ristmas party politics with their narchist propaganda, and bring k Robin Hood piratical and pical styles next year.

Troubled waters

hile we squabble with the Danes er who may fish where, the ssians systematically overfish erywhere, according to a defecting viet trawler skipper. In *A Crime ainst the World*, to be published Gollancz in May, Vladil Lysenko s Moscow's rigid production otas are exhausting stocks in ny seas. Soviet fishermen are ced to work long hours in uman conditions, yet only 30 per it of their catch reaches the usewife. The rest goes rotten, ims Lysenko, and causes further logical damage by polluting the where it is dumped.



In this exceptionally floriferous winter it was little surprise to have the New Year attended by snow-drops, but now I hear that near Southampton wild bramble is eady in full bloom, and setting it, six months early. Students of ntry lore will no doubt tell us this sages blizzards in June.

PHS

How Britain could lead the world out of the jobs crisis

This week in Stuttgart Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Director of the London School of Economics, called for a fresh approach to liberal thinking in a speech which was widely seen as a bid to reenter West German politics. Here Dahrendorf argues that one of the most important issues on which Britain can give a lead to Europe is the future of work itself.



Few things are more bewildering than the extent to which public debate in Britain is preoccupied with yesterday's world. Politicians and authors alike, and even journalists, seem bent on rewriting British history rather than looking forward to the future. Some wish that Britain had had an economic miracle, and so try to bring it about at a time at which few things are less likely. Others want Britain to have had at least a decade of benevolent Keynesianism mixed with social generosity and economic prosperity, but fail to see that this is an approach from the past, which is spent even where it succeeded.

Again others still hanker after socialism, when the failure of all its versions to improve human welfare has become evident decades ago. Few recognize that the world has changed, that modernity has run into contradictions and new ways forward have to be found. In this respect, too, Britain has opted out of the mainstream of debate and of action.

This is a pity. While it may be argued that thinking around production and the development of the work society makes rather more sense for Britain than for the leaders of the world league table of economic success, it is just conceivable that new issues have come to the fore to which Britain has better answers than the rest. This is where the British tradition may help shape a better future. Britain's strength lies not in replacing goods by leisure, but in adding to economic stability a dimension of human improvement.

What this means can best be explained in terms of a central problem of yesterday, today, and tomorrow: that is, work. By work is meant here what people do in their jobs, occupations or professions. Work is crystallized human action, hardened into highly defined posts in factories, offices, organizations. Work in this sense was the centre of people's lives in yesterday's world.

As a general medium of life, such work is a modern invention; for most, the lines between living and working were blurred in pre-industrial circumstances. It is only in the past century or so that one came to be forced to have a job in order to survive. Promptly the whole of society was built around jobs. They not only provided people with the necessary earnings, but were also the basis of social entitlements in the welfare state, and of course determined people's self-respect. Who are you? means more often than not: what are you doing? This in turn does not mean that one is reading or eating or otherwise enjoying oneself, but that one has a job. In the work society, people seem to exist only in so far as they have a job to define their position.

And Britain is a work society. Shirley Williams illustrates this involuntarily when she says that there is not "much evidence that once offered a reasonable job, people prefer leisure. Work instills self-respect; it is a means of defining who one is and what one can attain".

There clearly are not enough jobs to go round, nor will there be in the foreseeable future. What is to be done? Here, a distinction is in order which is as old as it is important: the distinction between work and activity. Work is human action that is heteronomous, imposed by external needs, be they needs of survival or of power. Activity, on the other hand, is human action which is freely chosen, which offers opportunities for self-expression, which carries its satisfaction within itself, which is autonomous.

Aristotle saw the difference, though he chose to distinguish between the "practical" and the "theoretical" life; more than 2,000 years later, Karl Marx introduced the terminology here adopted. It enables us to make sense of the fact that while our societies may be running out of jobs, they are certainly not running out of work in the conventional sense. There is enough to do, enough also for people's self-respect and to give meaning to their lives. One of the central issues of the world of tomorrow is the transformation of work into activity, and more generally, the expansion of the role of activity in people's lives.

The distinction between work and activity is not to be misunderstood. There is no necessary incompatibility between the two. Some people find that their jobs offer them opportunities for activity. Perhaps the habit of concentrating on social problems has made us overlook how far this is true for how many. In other cases, jobs can be so transformed that they offer chances of activity. What has come to be called the humanization of work, is a major issue of social policy.

It will take much time, and major breaks with established habits, to create a society of activity. How, for example, do people earn their living if not in jobs? On what basis are taxes levied? How are the entitlements of social policy determined? In any case, what do people do all day?

There are answers to those questions, but they should be left in suspense here. There are changes which one cannot cope with by looking back. All the palliatives which Britain's political parties offer will not come anywhere near dealing with the problems of tomorrow. Thus the parties will fail. The work society will linger on, at least in official thinking and acting, but the activity society will have its way one day. For the future is bound to catch up, even with a Britain so set in ways which it has never really liked.

It is quite wrong to stare at official pronouncements and the stilted debates of yesterday's men and women. What matters is what happens where people live and work and play. There, the changes at which we have hinted are evident. What is more, with respect to these changes, Britain is in a surprisingly strong position. If I was asked what I regard as the main opportunities of the next 20 years, if one wants to advance the cause of liberty in the rich countries of the world, I should mention three: the transformation of work into activity; the growth of new social ligatures; the strengthening of the market society. In all three respects, the traditions and realities of Britain promise greater success than most other rich countries can hope for.

What matters is not governments but people. Governments cannot do very much to advance human liberty. They can guarantee the basic rules of living together, and the citizenship rights of all including a decent standard of living for the old, the infirm, the disadvantaged. This, governments will have to continue to do, unless we want to risk the very basis of a free society. But above and beyond these elementary needs, governments must withdraw from our lives. "Less government" is a very pertinent political demand, though it must not be misunderstood as a free pass to cut services which are needed to back up the citizenship rights of all. Less government means above all more initiative and autonomy for individuals, groups, businesses, organizations, decentralized units of all kinds. This is what I mean by the term market society.

For some strange reason, the word "market" has become a term of abuse in some quarters. There is the belief that a market economy tends to strengthen the strong and weaken the weak. Perhaps the same suspicion would accompany the use of the wider term "market society". Governments, it is thought, have the job of ironing out the injustices brought about by the market. They must redistribute resources and power. In so far as generalized citizenship is concerned, this is certainly correct.

Nothing that has been said here can be read as a plea to neglect the underclass, the poor, the disadvantaged. Unless full participation in the life of society is regarded as a right for all, liberty remains an empty phrase, even a smokescreen behind which privilege thrives. But it does not follow from the definition of a minimum of rights of participation and the demand that government should be the guardian of a society of citizens, that we must rely on government throughout. Both in the economy and in wider social matters governments tend to disturb and deflect the desires and initiatives of people. Ultimately, the interests and wishes and dreams of individuals and the concerns of small units are a very much better guide to greater welfare for all than big government can ever be. Trust in decentralized units, and ultimately in individuals, is, however, trust in the market – that is, in the free interplay of autonomous forces and its beneficial effects.

Britain has a peculiar history in this respect. It lost its market economy a long time ago. Nationalization, economic policy, and the sheer size of important "private" enterprises have led to a condition for which there are many names – oligopolistic, interventionist, mixed economy, and the like – but not one of them includes the word "market".

It is not very likely that this will change significantly in the years to come, though one would hope that in some areas of economic activity at least the chances for initiative and competition will grow. At the same time, Britain has remained to a significant extent a market society. In many areas, self-regulation is preferred to government control. The autonomy of institutions which has been listed as one of the strengths of Britain at the very beginning of this book, remains pronounced. Voluntary organizations of many kinds play a major role. The fact that government in Britain is not present in all spheres of life, already there every time the individual comes puffing along, is of inestimable importance. In this respect, too, Britain can build on its past, whereas others have to undo centuries of *étatisme*, of state domination, to reach even the starting point

An edited extract from *Dahrendorf On Britain*, published by BBC Publications. Hardback £7.25, paperback £2.95

David Watt

Trying to balance on the world's nuclear tightrope

My last column before Christmas was concerned with our obligations to past generations. In the new year it seems more appropriate to turn to our duty to generations unborn. It is an issue which turns the screw on some of the most important decisions that governments, and sometimes individuals, have to make. Should we use up our North Sea oil quickly, or deplete it slowly? The answer depends on a lot of factors, such as the likely future price of oil and our ability to use the revenue productively in the meantime; but it also turns to an important extent on the relative weight we give to our own generation as opposed to our children's and grandchildren's.

The same sort of dilemma appears in medicine (should we save mother or child?); in social policy (should we load tax burdens on to our descendants to pay for current benefits?); in environment policy (do we mine the Vale of Belvoir, do we hunt the blue whale without restriction?).

Such questions provoke an astonishing variety of response. Emotion usually weights the scales on the side of the future, because it is natural to hope that it will be better than the present. But self-interest often pulls in the opposite direction and intellect is bewildered by the complexity of the issues involved.

Take the question of population control, for instance. It seems obvious to modern, rational man that the Chinese government is morally entitled, and even has a duty, to encourage birth control on the ground that fewer Chinese will mean that those Chinese who exist will be more prosperous. But isn't the counter-argument also morally persuasive: if taking life is bad, life must be considered a benefit and creating it must be considered good. If so, does one not have a duty to avoid policies which will result in less human life? Does not the quantity of human life make up, and more than make up, for the possibly poorer quality of life of those who are brought into being?

This thicket encroaches, alas, on the greatest issue of the age – the nuclear question – in which not only present but future generations are involved. This comes about in a number of ways. Many millions of people would be killed immediately in a nuclear war but there might also be genetic, and would certainly be environmental effects that would very probably make life more dangerous and more difficult for our great-grandchildren. We would also leave them with their own moral problems of nuclear deterrence to solve (how could that be otherwise, now that the nuclear genie is out of the bottle?).

But these problems of generations that will actually exist, though not negligible, are not *more* serious than the arguments about the effects of nuclear war on the present generation. If we believe that the risks of deterrence are worth taking for ourselves then we need not shrink from taking them, in an attenuated form, for our descendants.

The critical question about future generations – and one that is on quite a different moral scale from any other connected with the distant future – is whether the result of a nuclear bombardment would be the fairly rapid extinction of human life on earth owing to the long-term effects of fall-out, atmospheric change and the like. Is anyone morally justified in taking a risk?

This question, in turn, depends on two others – the first, the scientific question of what is the real risk of making the earth uninhabitable; and the second the philosophical question of how important it really is, from a moral standpoint, that the human race should be preserved.

I do not know the answer to the first riddle, nor, as I understand it, do the scientists. They can tell that a certain megatonnage falling in such and such a place would in theory kill x million people outright, cause y million deaths from subsequent radiation, and will probably make z million sterile. But even these elementary calculations are crucially affected by extraneous factors like the quantity and kind of warhead used, whether it explodes in the air or on the ground and so on.

When one comes to the effects on subsequent generations the whole thing becomes even more problematic. Genetic effects are unpredictable and atmospheric ones even more so. A sufficiently "dirty" bombardment might produce enough dust to darken the sky, impede the action of photo-synthesis and kill off much of the earth's vegetation for some decades (a mini-version of the process which some scientists believe may have caused the extinction of the dinosaurs after the earth's collision with some giant celestial body in prehistoric times).

Most scientists believe it would require a far larger dust cloud than even the most horrific nuclear holocaust could cause to produce these results, and indeed there is a strong scientific consensus that the combined effect of all the man-made horrors we can at present imagine would not be sufficient to anihilate humanity for ever. Nevertheless, the risk, though very small indeed, must surely exist.

But supposing we were to accept that the risk of this annihilation was enormous, would we change our views? Most people's instinct would be to say we should. But if we are of the rational frame of mind that tells the Chinese that we have no duty to bring life into being, can we really argue that the non-existence of humanity in 200 years' time would be such a bad thing? Crimes need victims. Can we really victimize a generation that doesn't exist?

I do not know the answer to this puzzle either. If I were a Catholic I should be able to achieve some consistency in the argument, being opposed both to population control and to the permanent destruction of humanity (though if it were shown that nuclear war would really put an end to it all, would the Catholic church necessarily support unilateral nuclear disarmament?). Being as I am, I am content to remain inconsistent – in favour of population control but also sufficiently anthropocentric to know that if I thought there was more than an infinitesimal risk of the destruction of the race I would find it impossible to support the possession of nuclear weapons, whatever the consequences of not possessing them.

As it is, I believe the deterrent advantages of possessing nuclear weapons outweigh the risk both for this generation and for the future. And I would even have to admit, by the central and appalling paradox of the argument, that those who would certainly continue to maintain the need for nuclear weapons in the face of certain knowledge of a high risk of terminal consequences for humanity had an arguable position. Even those of us who feel that the human future is too precious to put in the scales are forced to concede that had King Herod believed that he could kill the infant King of the Jews only by exterminating every child in the world and sterilizing every mother, even he might have stayed his hand.

The author is director the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House.

Ten years in Europe, 5: **Shridath Ramphal**

What became of that Third World partnership?



Britain's prospective entry into Europe once spread alarm among its Commonwealth partners. Making a virtue of necessity, they eventually came to bless it, hoping that with Britain as a member the Community would be better for them and for the world. The developing countries in particular hoped that Britain, with a postive record on decolonization, would help to make Europe more enlightened in its relations with the Third World.

Britain's membership did facilitate the enlargement of Europe's ties with developing countries. The Yaounde Convention had linked the EEC to 19 Francophone countries in Africa. The Lóme Convention, signed two years after Britain joined, brought in 27 more countries – from Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, the ACPs, most of them from the Commonwealth. The Lomé roster has now grown to 63.

The Lome Convention not only enlarged Eurpope's links with the Third World but improved them. Improvement, however, lay mainly in the new possibilities which were opened up. As a Caribbean minister among the ACP representatives who negotiated Lome, I welcomed it more for what it promised than for what it had concretely achieved. Now nearly eight years later and with Lomé II coming up for renegotiation, much of the promise still remains to be realized.

Developing countries have, of course, secured benefits from the Convention. They have gained from preferential entry into the EEC for certain products.

But after eight years the cumulative impact of Lomé on their economic condition remains unremarkable. In terms of increased exports to the EEC, the ACP nations have in fact fared worse than many Third World countries. The contribution of the Convention to accelerated industrialization has been negligible.

Access to EEC markets was the major advantage the Convention seemed to offer. The sluggish increase in ACP exports to the Community is therefore the most disappointing aspect of the Lomé record. And this is not just a failure of ACP countries to take advantage of the Convention.

The promise of liberal access has been frustrated by a less than liberal application of the "rules of origin" and by other measures. On their part, most ACP countries were ill-equipped to identify market opportunities; the EEC gave them little active help in this field, and even less to establish production facilities to exploit such export prospects as existed.

Indeed, there is a strong suspicion among ACP countries that EEC development aid policy seeks subtly to discourage their movement towards industries which would compete with EEC jobs.

The experience with sugar reinforces these doubts. Under Lomé, the Community undertook to import, for an indefinite period, fixed quantities of sugar from the ACP at prices that would be "negotiated" and take into account "all relevant ecomomic factors". This was a critical element of Lomé. There might have been no Convention without it. In practice, certainly as ACP sugar producers see it, the Sugar Protocol has been less than fully honoured by the Community in letter and in spirit – to the detriment of ACP cane-sugar producing countries and European (mainly British) cane-sugar producing impoters and refiners.

Prices are not generally negotiated; they do not take into account economic factors related to ACP circumstances; deviations underpinned by large surpluses of European beet sugar. Encouragement of these surpluses undermines the very basis of the sugar protocol and their subsidized export further prejudices ACP countries by depressing prices in the world market. Hardly a model of partnership.

An obvious shortcoming in Lomé (and a problem for ACP countries) was that it applied only to part of the Third World – less than one seventh of its population, excluding China. But this limited coverage provided the EEC with the opportunity to make Lome a truly dynamic model of North-South partnership, and then to seek to give its mechanisms a wider reach. The opportunity is still there.

Recently the drift towards protectionism has been unmistakable; the hard-line EEC position in the latest negotiations to renew the bilateral agreements under the multi-fibre arrangement (governing textiles and clothing) and its threat of safeguard measures to "persuade" even ACP countries to hold down exports of these products (in principle guaranteed free access under Lomé) were disturbing pointers.

At the recent Gatt ministerial meeting, it was the Community's protectionist stand that posed the major threat to international order. In the "trade war" that could follow, the Third World almost certainly will be hurt first and most.

The EEC has a direct stake in Third World development and should have a major interest in North-South accord. It is more dependent than the US on Third World supplies for energy and for other raw materials; it is also more dependent on Third World markets, which take 40 per cent of EEC exports.

Despite old historical links, new institutional structures and increasing mutual interests, EEC relations with the Third World lack the quality and content they should possess. Neither is blameless and both are losers. But the Third World's fault lies more in approaches than in goals and can be sooner remedied. Can Europe develop the vision to become a truer partner of the developing world? Can it summon the will to lead the North to a new, more constructive and mutually rewarding dialogue with the South?

In today's context, that means a Europe that first frees itself of its sense of dependence on America and then, by example if not by exhortation, recalls the United States to its high traditions of internationalism. That is perhaps the real precondition of a more creative and mutually beneficial relationship between Europe and the Third World.

Sir Shridath Ramphal is Commonwealth Secretary-General.

Next: Emilio Colombo

Philip Howard

Back soon: but watch my toes

Axiom of Office Life Number 94: nobody ever thanks you for not taking your holiday entitlement, as we call it in the jargon of trade union negotiations. I don't know about you lot, out there, but I thought that in January I might take what we describe in the trade, rather grandly, as a sabbatical.

What a sabbatical means normally as you can tell, because it wears its meaning on its face, is a period of leave (usually a year, but at least a term) given to university staff and teachers and such people, often every seventh year, as the sabbath is the seventh day of the week, for rest, refreshment, recharging of batteries, finishing the book, etc. etc. What we mean in newspapers is something less elaborate. Our sabbatical is four weeks' extra leave, which comes round every so often, to be taken at a quiet time of year when most people would rather not go on holiday.

I was due for mine last year. But, if you remember, it was not a very quiet time at *The Times* last year. The stormy winds did blow; the weather forecast was black; and it seemed a bad time to abandon the old ship. Anyway, no hack seriously believes that his newspaper can really manage to appear without his presence at the typewriter. But, of course it can; far better without you, dear boy. The forecast is brighter. The old ship is steaming along happily. It must be sabbatical time (get on with it, Ed).

Our arrangements are not as bossy as the *Talmud*, which goes into such nice detail on sabbaticals as: "Rabbi Meir says that a one-legged man may wear his wooden leg on the Sabbath, but Rabbi Jossi prohibits it." But somewhere in the fine jargon of our house agreement, which I do not have the stamina for Officialese to read, it says that one's sabbatical should be spent in activities that will be of benefit both to oneself and to *The Times*.

So what should a chap do, apart from finish the book, and walk the beagles around the Serpentine as well as the Round Pond? I do not see that it will be of benefit to anybody to take a crash course in economics, since that will only inure my hardened disbelief in the gloomy non-science, or nonsense. I toyed with the idea of brushing up my shorthand, but not for long.

When I joined *The Glasgow Herald*, and we had cleared up the misunderstanding that I was applying for a job selling newspapers on the corner of Buchanan Street, the editor growled that I could start as a cub scribbler in three weeks, and that I should teach myself shorthand by then. So I taught myself Pitman's, from an ink-stained manual that I still have. And jolly fast I became at squiggling those gratifying little phonograms, though never so good at reading them back.

I never really forgave the Pitman family for first of all making me learn where to put all those dots and dashes to indicate vowel sounds, and then instructing me to forget all about them, and leave them out in future. No: no shorthand on sabbatical.

Some Everest of reading, I think. *Je vais lire l'Iliade d'Homère en trois jours?* Is this going to be the January when I come to grips with Livy, or Barbara Cartland? I dare say a bit of scribbling. *Crescit scribendo scribendi studium*, Erasmus: the only way you can stop an old hack scribbling is by cutting off his hands, and even then, watch out for his toes. Happy New Year.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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AS SHE LIKES IT

The job at the defence ministry is invested with exceptional political importance at this time. In addition to the usual requirements of being able to master complicated briefs in the fields of strategy, weapons systems and procurement, of being able to contain service pressures, and of being able to control costs with a stronger-than-average tendency to expand, there is now required of the minister a power of public persuasion.

The case for a strategy of counter-nuclear deterrence, and the case for not being pushed into one-sided disarmament, have to be rearguéd anew. Popular pressure to discard both positions is building up in Europe. It poses a threat to security via a threat to the balance of power. It needs strenuous and cogent rebuttal from the seat of responsibility.

Mr Michael Heseltine arrives with a good reputation on the administrative side of his duties. He has certainly had a firm grip on his own department of environment. But his long and spectacular contest with the local authorities is less conclusive. He never got them to bring their current spending down as he desired, while he has recently been on his knees imploring them to put their capital spending up. The rate support grant system stood in urgent need of reform when he arrived. It got it. As he leaves it stands in urgent need of reform.

To the rhetorical side of his duties Mr Heseltine comes with many a party conference triumph behind him. That style will not serve in the national nuclear debate without modulation. But he can be relied on to argue with conviction and clarity, and to carry the argument into his opponents' camp.

Mr Tom King moves into his chief's office at environment, a deserved and expected choice. He has the slight disadvantage from the Prime Minister's point of view of being of the managing-director variety of Tory. The top of the party is already furnished with excellent examples of the type. The success of Mr Norman Tebbit as the hard man's populist suggests that a bit more of the same might be helpful to the Cabinet in its appearance. Dr Rhodes Boyson for instance. In politics as in broadcasting a regional burr is an asset, especially when as in this case it is the conduit of a strong intellect.

The Prime Minister has contented herself with filling the vacancy left by Mr John Nott's retirement and with a little redistribution in the middle and lower ranges of government – where Mr Timothy Raison's translation from home to foreign is the most interesting since he was in the eye of the storm over immigrant fiancés. There was no pressing need for her to do more. She rearranged the Cabinet a year ago in a way that secured her authority over all aspects of policy, and the later departure of Lord Carrington – a loss in every way – reinforced that position. Her administration is not suffering from the fatigue that sometimes takes over as the fifth year of a parliament approaches.

The Prime Minister's line is consistency and resolution: that she knows the answers and that they take a lot of working out in practice; that the government took office with enough on its mind for two parliaments; that the ship is on course with half the voyage before it. The impression she wishes to create would not be improved by drastic changes of personnel. On the contrary, if the policies are right and all coming true there cannot be much wrong with the officers on the bridge. Besides, Cabinet shuffles that stop short of including the office of prime minister do not really cause people to feel that a new dawn has broken. Mr Harold Macmillan went about as far that way as it is possible to go in 1962 to no avail.

There are things to be done about the Cabinet. Mr Whitelaw would be more comfortable and useful in a senior coordinating role without a major department. The Prime Minister must let up on the Foreign Office and her Foreign Secretary or find a more compatible assistant for the post. Sir Geoffrey Howe cannot go on as Chancellor for ever – or can he? Sir Keith Joseph having been philosopher and guide to Mrs Thatcher, she is now her own, while he is left in a major spending department emitting contradictory signals that he has has or has not had enough. But these are matters that can be adjusted as conveniently after an approaching election as before, should the opportunity be given.

OUTLOOK FOR EMPLOYMENT

The year has begun badly for the unemployed. The figures just released for December show a rise of 41,000, excluding school-leavers, after 17,000 in November and 19,000 in October. If the trend continues it will take only two months for the unemployment total to exceed three million even on the new "claimants" basis. This method of calculation gives a number which is 250,000 lower than the old "registrations" basis. Hard reality refuses to be hidden by statistical adjustments.

The news is politically inconvenient for the Government. A period of several months of small rises in unemployment, or perhaps even one or two months showing declines, would be useful ahead of a general election. Much progress has been made on reducing inflation, keeping public sector finances under control and maintaining a surplus on the balance of payments. If the unemployment problem appeared to be easing only slightly, it would add completeness to the impression of an economy on the mend. But instead the numbers out of work continue to rise.

Not all the pointers to the employment outlook are gloomy. The last few months have seen a well-defined and quite strong revival of domestic demand. Consumer spending has been buoyant, with retail sales in the quarter to November 3 per cent up on a year earlier. The mini-boom seems to have gathered pace in December when many shops reported a record Christmas.

But the encouraging upturn in demand in Britain itself has been neutralized by a deterioration in the economies with which Britain trades. The second half of 1982 was the worst period for the world economy since the early 1930s, with output falling in nearly all the large industrial nations and collapsing in many low-income countries dependent on commodity exports. Britain has too small and too open an economy to insulate itself against such an unfavourable external environment.

The damage has been greatest in manufacturing industry which, because it exports half of its production, is much more vulnerable to economic events abroad than any other sector of the economy. The Confederation of British Industry's monthly trends surveys have consistently indicated below-normal export order books since the summer. Not surprisingly, job losses have been far worse in manufacturing than in services.

Where does economic policy go now? The Government has an obvious political incentive to try to stop unemployment rising further. It knows that fiscal reflation would be misplaced because the difficulty at present is not a lack of spending power in the domestic economy. New credit is being extended by the banks and the building societies in greater amounts than ever before. The aggressive lending practices of these institutions, and not tax cuts or expenditure increases by the Government, have been responsible for the consumer recovery.

Further interest rate cuts would no doubt have worthwhile stimulatory impact, but there is an awkward and familiar obstacle. In the last few weeks the pound has been under persistent pressure on the foreign exchanges. If interest rates were lowered again, a full-scale sterling crisis might develop. That would be particularly embarrassing if it coincided with another poor set of unemployment statistics.

But there is a nice paradox here. The greater the Government's apparent perplexity, the weaker will the pound be against other currencies; and the more the exchange rate falls, the stronger will be the demand for exports and for British-made goods competing with imports. By accident speculators in the foreign exchanges may generate a helpful boost for manufacturing industry in an election year. If that helped to slow down the rise in unemployment, the Government should not complain.

ORDERED OUT OF THE HOUSE

Every day, up and down the country, husbands are turned out of their homes by court orders made in the course of pending divorce proceedings. An ouster injunction is a drastic order at any time, but it is particulary so when it is made before the divorce has been heard. In principle, such an order ought not to be made unless the court is satisfied that it is impossible for the parties to go on living under the same roof until the divorce, and that no other modus vivendi can be devised to regulate their occupation of the home in the meantime.

In approaching these cases the courts have quite rightly taken the view that the interests of the children must have priority. In practice this means that when a matrimonial ouster injunction is granted it is almost always the husband who has to go: he is not normally in a position to combat the wife's claim to look after the children, and accordingly, if the situation at home is impossible while both parties are living there, it is he, rather than she, who must leave.

The recent decision of the Court of Appeal in *Richards v. Richards*, however, goes much further than this. In that case the wife left the matrimonial home, taking the children with her, and went into temporary and unsatisfactory accommodation. She then applied for an ouster order against her husband, saying that she would not go back unless he was first made to leave. The judge who heard the case found that her refusal to go back except on this condition was unreasonable, but nevertheless he ordered the husband out. The Court of Appeal upheld his decision on the ground that the needs of the children were paramount.

The difficulties which face a judge who has to deal with human problems of this kind, which are in reality insoluble, can readily be appreciated. Nevertheless, the implications of the decision are worrying. Usually, a wife who leaves home with her children and takes refuge in uncomfortable and temporary accommodation has good reason for doing so. In the exceptional case, however, where the court forms the view that the wife is being unreasonable in refusing to go back while her husband is there, the situation is altogether different. If the court gives way to the wife's demands, and the husband is made to go, he goes because his wife says he must, not because the court thinks it reasonable that he should. She holds a pistol to the court's head. Should the court submit?

Two questions arise. First, is it really in the interests of the children that their father should be made to leave in these circumstances? What will be the repercussions of such an order on future relationships within the family? The children's best hope of maintaining their relationship with their father after the breakdown of the marriage lies in cooperation between the adults. What are the chances of this after the ouster order? It would hardly be surprising if the order were to induce in the expelled husband a sense of injustice and resentment towards his wife over her use of the children as the instrument to get him out. This may sour the prospect of that parental cooperation which the children need.

Seondly, there is the question whether the courts should not restrain their understandable inclination to further above all else the interests of the children (and thus of their mother) in situations of family breakdown. Should the children's needs be allowed to override all other considerations? If a father, faced with his wife's unreasonable insistence that he move out of the matrimonial home, does so voluntarily for the sake of the children, he makes the sacrifice of his own free choice. It is an altogether different thing for the court to force him to make it. An injunction is, after all, an equitable remedy. The requirements of justice to the family as a whole may not always coincide with what appear to be the children's immediate needs.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Constructive view on Britain's steel

From Mr Martin Upham

Sir, Mr Michael Grylls may be Chairman of the House of Commons Industry Committee, but if he wants to pronounce on steel (letter, December 15) he had better get his facts right. It was not Sir Charles Villiers but Sir Monty Finniston who was overruled, first by Mr Benn and then by Mr Varley, over "realistic" plans to cut back British Steel Corporation capacity to the size of the market. The home market was then strong (one third larger than it is today). When the Scholey-Villiers plan came in 1979-80 it cut BSC to *less* than the size of the home market.

Moreover we are not faced with "the reduction of the British steel industry to that of our Continental neighbours". United Kingdom steel output was surpassed by France and Italy as long ago as 1974 and since 1979 we have made less steel than Belgium/Luxembourg. Under this Government the United Kingdom has sportingly cut back one third of BSC's manned steelmaking capacity, yet European Coal and Steel Community forecasts are for Community over-capacity to remain at today's levels in 1985. The United Kingdom industry has been closing plants regularly since 1977 and the only noticeable result has been to produce a situation where Mr Grylls wants more cuts.

Mr Grylls says our markets have declined more than other countries' markets. In 1979 the United Kingdom, consuming 368kg/head, was at least in the same league as Belgium/Luxembourg (376), France (395) and Italy (400). Two years later the United Kingdom figure was 264kg/head, compared to Belgium /Luxembourg (319), France (325) and Italy (345).

This is merely another way of expressing the impact of the icy blast of monetarism on British industry, which cut its demand for steel by 18 per cent in the two and a half years from 1979. He wants BSC in line with the market: has he ever considered putting the market back in line with the nation's invested capacity at BSC?

Finally, Mr Grylls repeats third hand the old saw about Ravenscraig being far from its markets. True, it is some distance from his seat at Surrey, North-West, where doubtless they are well-placed to comment on unemployment in the North. But Ravenscraig diversified its markets long ago, before the Linwood closure and this ought to be the cause for praise, not blame.

Besides, is there a single firm or country in the world where Mr Grylls would call for closure because they were far from their markets? Would he say it to the Japanese, who exported 28 per cent of their output, or to West Germany which exports 46 per cent, or to Belgium/Luxembourg which exports nearly 80 per cent? Perhaps you, Sir, will keep open a space in your columns for his reply.

Yours sincerely,
MARTIN UPHAM, Research Officer,
The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation,
Swinton House,
324 Gray's Inn Road, WC1.

From Mr J. K. Robertson

Sir, Mr Congdon, in his article of December 16, suggests the advantages to the country of unrestricted steel imports and accuses the *Government of a muddled policy* towards this subject.

I also write as an economic observer of the steel industry over the last 22 years and would say Mr Congdon's stockbroking view of steel is narrow in the most puerile sense. It ignores the sharp cyclical fluctuations of steel which have been *experienced even with the seventies*, when demand upswing caused short-term price hardening and a steel shortage.

This could easily occur again and most seriously affect consumers in countries without an indigenous steel supply: a position in which neither the Ministry of Defence nor British Leyland would have the slightest grounds either for comfort or for output planning.

In the very short term cheap imports can offer immediate benefit, but conditions in world steel change quickly: a steel user has to plan for his supplies in volume and in quality for several years ahead and it is to be hoped the present Government acknowledges the need for a viable core of indigenous British supply.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. ROBERTSON,
Primrose Cottage,
Brinkley,
Newmarket,
Suffolk.
December 16.

Anomalies in divorce judgments

From Mr David Green

Sir, The Court of Appeal decisions referred to by Peter Duckworth and others (December 14 and 17) are not the only recent decisions to cause concern.

In *Bonning v Dodsley (The Times*, January 22, 1982) the Court of Appeal displayed astonishing logic in allowing a wife who had remarried to claim financial provision *under the modern law despite* the fact that that same law erects remarriage as a bar. In *Robinson v Robinson (The Times*, October 31, 1982) the Court upheld a magistrate's court decision that conduct (desertion) should reduce a wife's entitlement to maintenance – even though there were entirely adequate *grounds founded in the modern law* (the shortness of the duration of cohabitation) to justify discounting maintenance in the case.

If one adds to these the circumstances of *Richards v Richards (The Times*, December 8, 1982) and *Camm v Camm* reported in your news columns on the same day, one *has a picture which comes disturbingly* close to the dismantling of everything that has happened in family law since 1968.

For if these decisions are taken at face value the regime now promoted by the Court of Appeal is one in which remarriage is not a bar to claims for financial provision *despite statutory provision to the* contrary *(Bonning v Dodsley)*; "final" financial settlements in divorce are not a bar to coming back for more *(Camm v Camm)*; conduct is relevant to financial provision in the generality of cases *(Robinson v Robinson)*; and the best way for spouses to keep the house is to fight like hell for custody of their children *(Richards v Richards)*.

Even before these decisions the law governing financial provision, and to some extent, custody in divorce was a near disgrace. It is beyond that point now: and as 100,000 or more families every year are trapped in its tentacles, it is high time Parliament forgot about the *lack of political mileage in the* subject, and intervened.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GREEN,
Rhyd yr Harding,
Castle Morris,
Haverfordwest, Dyfed.

From Mr C. H. Wilson

Sir, At the same time as many of your readers were welcoming Mr Peter Duckworth's letter (December 14), further "strange affirmations of the status of extra marital affairs" were that same day reported by you *(Eade v Eade)*.

As Mr Duckworth exposes the amorality of an adulterous wife, with *children, returning home to oust the* husband, *Eade v Eade* shows that the husband who remains at home can, in his turn, avoid being ousted by taking in his own lady friend with children.

Whilst the law continues to ignore fundamental moral and Christian values, then these absurd judicial results will surely continue.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES H. WILSON,
McCulloch and Wilson, Solicitors,
High Street,
Handcross,
Haywards Heath,
West Sussex.

Plan to end the GLC

From Mr Adrian Slade

Sir, Looking for another stick with which to beat the Labour Party in election year, a Conservative working group has, predictably, produced *a plan to abolish the GLC. It is sad* that it is more important to Tories to score another point off Mr Ken Livingstone than to consider the implications for local government, when anyone who really cares about the effectiveness of democracy should be working towards more, not less, decentralisation of government to elected authorities at regional and local level.

The Tory plans, which, together with Messrs Heseltine and Howell's more recent moves, would return more powers to central government and put other into the hands of non-elected bodies like the London Boroughs Association and their proposed Metropolitan Transport Authority, must be firmly resisted by all.

Certainly the present GLC is in need of reform, but the need for an effective strategic authority for a capital city the size of Greater London should not be in doubt. Mr Livingstone's clash with the Government over London Transport has merely highlighted the no-man's land of power in which the GLC is expected to operate. Unfortunately some of his more extravagant and insensitive utterances, often on subjects unconnected with the GLC, have clouded the really important local issues.

We shall be campaigning strongly to retain the GLC, not because it is perfect but because, even without reform, it is the best regional authority London has got. Personally I would like to see more detailed GLC powers passed to the boroughs and more strategic powers over transport, roads, public services, planning and the river handed down from central government to the GLC, but meanwhile Mr Livingstone alone is no good reason for allowing irate Tories to put back the cause of devolved government another 10 years.

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN SLADE,
Leader, Liberal/SDP Alliance Group,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.
January 3.

Clerics' marital stress

From Mr Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead (Labour)

Sir, In writing about the report I recently published on how some deserted clergy wives are badly treated by the Church of England (December 20, 1982) Clifford Longley observes that the Church's answer to my "attack is beginning to take shape". The report, *Walking By on the Other Side?*, was not written with the aim of attacking the Church, but of drawing its attention to the need to improve the care and help it gives to the wives and children of broken clergy marriages.

Mr Longley states that part of the Church's response will be to point out that some of the 24 broken marriages cited in the report go "back some years, when divorce was rare among the clergy". That being so, "it is hardly surprising that the Church had no adequate procedures and made mistakes".

True, the break-up of some marriages does go back a long time, but 15 happened since 1976 of which seven occurred over the past two years. Moreover, some of the wives who filled in the questionnaire reported that their marriages were currently in the process of breaking up. At this moment one wife faces eviction, not because a new incumbent has been appointed who would *naturally want to live in the* parsonage, but because the Church wishes to sell the vicarage.

It is reported to me that the Bishop's wife has advised this wife to put her daughter into lodging and move into a homeless person's hostel herself or, alternatively, to go and lodge with a wealthy widow.

The Church would be wrong to think that the 24 families studied in the report represent the majority of aggrieved ex-wives. Partly as a result of the report's publication I am now in touch with an additional 20 or so wives and I shall be publishing a second report in the new year. Moreover, because my aim was to seek a reform, and not attack the Church, the first report played down all the sensational information supplied to me. My guess is that the headline writers of the popular press would have been kept busy for a week or more if I had reported fully on all that I was told.

What is now urgently required is for much more comprehensive information to be collected by the bishops on how many clergy families have been affected by separation or divorce over the past five years and what help has been offered to them by the Church. It is this kind of information which must be collected if the Church is to prepare a constructive response to *Walking By on the Other Side?*.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK FIELD,
House of Commons.
December 24.

Setting the pace

From Mr Grenville Jones

Sir, The English Rugby team includes gentlemen named Hare, Dodge, Swift, Smart and Wheeler, *with a Mr Trick waiting in the wings*. (*The Times*, January 5).

How can mere mortal Celts hope to cope with players possessed of such fleetness of foot and cunningness of character?

Yours faithfully,
GRENVILLE JONES,
20 Montpelier Row,
Twickenham,
Middlesex.
January 5.

'The Lads' Night Out'

From Mr David W. Jones

Sir, according to the Chairman of the Stable Lads Welfare Trust, Sir James D'Avigdor-Goldsmid, in his letter (December 20) about our television programme, *The Lads' Night Out*, I failed to honour an undertaking to the Trust in a letter dated June 18, 1982. That letter stated that although we did not intend to spell out the precise details of the Trust's expenditure (not expenses as Sir James mistakenly quotes) a copy of a recent set of accounts "would be very helpful in enabling us to give an overall balanced picture of your charitable endeavours".

As a registered charity the Trust's accounts should be a matter of public record, but the failure to lodge *any accounts with the Charity* Commissioners since 1976 meant that our only recourse was to Sir James and his fellow Trustees. When they duly sent us the accounts for 1981 we were surprised by a number of items. For example, although the income for 1981 was £120,000 and expenditure on recreational *facilities was a healthy* £53,000, administration costs were £34,000, and a total of £252,000 was shown as being held in cash at the bank and £569 had been spent on "welfare donations". There appeared to be a remarkable discrepancy between the trust's stated aims and the use to which the money was put.

In our programme of December 9, we used a total of seven captions showing the Trust's own figures in order to give a balanced description of the ingoings, outgoings and retentions for 1981.

The cases of hardship shown in the film were included as evidence that there are many eligible people in need who are not being helped by the trust.

Had Sir James not declined to appear in the programme, he would have been given at least as much time as was given to Mr Sam Horncastle, of the Transport and General Workers' Union. Sir James *may reflect that Mr Horncastle used* that time to make a number of very telling points about the failure of the Stable Lads Trust to relieve poverty and sickness among any of his 650 stable staff members.

Yours etc,
DAVID JONES, Producer,
BBC TV,
Televison Centre,
Wood Lane, W12.
December 21.

Cassino destruction

From Professor Herbert Bloch

Sir, Due to circumstances beyond my control this much delayed reply is to the two letters to *The Times* (August 23 and August 26, respectively) by Messrs John Canning and Raleigh Trevelyan attacking my booklet, *The Bombardment of Monte Cassino*. That account was first published in *Benedictina*, 1973, and *reprinted as a pamphlet* at the suggestion of the abbey and has been on sale there since 1976.

Both letters are filled with so many inaccuracies that I can attempt to correct only a few of them.

I am indeed, as Mr Canning charged, "a one-time German citizen" who left Germany soon after the ascendancy of *Adolf Hitler*, emigrated to Italy, and was expelled from that country in 1939 under a decree of Mussolini. My brother was murdered at an unknown date in Auschwitz. These facts hardly support what Mr Canning calls my "overwhelmingly pro-German bias".

As an objective historian, my only concern was to establish the truth about the causes and responsibilities for the bombing of the abbey and about the political and military effects of its destruction. My sources, amply cited in the booklet but apparently ignored both by Mr Canning and Mr Trevelyan, were largely official reports on the Italian campaign on the part of the Allied forces involved in the bombardment.

There was nothing "grudging" in my recognizing that the incorporation of the abbey in the German defence system imperilled the abbey itself. In my booklet I ascribed "to the German High Command its share of responsibility". The question, however, was whether or not there were German troops in the monastery.

Unfortunately, because of its late appearance, I could consider only in an addendum the official British account of these events by Brigadier C. J. C. Molony, *History of the Second World War, The Mediterranean and Middle East*, vol V, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1973, a work of prime importance. It was a source of special gratification to see how much the facts and views there presented agreed with my own.

The first two of the following references to Molony's book were cited by me:

1. "The Allies unhappily destroyed the venerable, famous Abbey of Monte Cassino, which appeared, *quite falsely*, to be the key point of the German defences" (p 691, my italics).
2. ". . . There is abundant and convincing evidence that the Germans made no military use whatever of the abbey's building until after the Allies had wrecked them by bombing" (p 695).
3. "The Allied air forces had performed a most remarkable feat of precision bombing which brought no military advantage of any kind" (p 713).

In connection with General Tuker's crucial involvement in urging the bombing of the abbey, Mr Trevelyan quite amazingly states that General Tuker "did not want an attack on the abbey". General Tuker's responsibility in the decision to bomb the abbey is clearly stated by Brigadier Molony:

On February 12 at a meeting with General Freyberg [Commander of the New Zealand Corps] and in two written notes Tuker asked, one might say demanded, that his division's attack on Monastery Hill should be preceded by saturation bombing of that feature including the abbey" (p707).

Lieutenant-General Mark Clark, who was in charge of the Fifth Army and in command at Cassino, strongly resisted these demands but finally yielded to General Sir Harold R. Alexander, his superior in rank. As early as 1950 General Clark asserted publicly that the bombarding of the abbey "was a tactical military mistake of the first magnitude. It only made our job more difficult, more costly in terms of men, machines, and time."

I am especially outraged at the outside attempts to suppress the sale and reprinting of my booklet at Monte Cassino (the proceeds of *which go to the abbey)* by rallying the English Catholic hierarchy to bring pressure on the Abbot of Monte Cassino. The Most Rev. D. Martino Matronola, the present Abbot of Monte Cassino, personally contributed to my booklet an eye-witness account of conditions in the *monastery prior* to and during the bombardment, which he miraculously survived.

Last October I visited Monte Cassino. I talked at length with his Excellency, the Abbot, who assured me that he had no intention of withdrawing my booklet from sale.

Faithfully yours,
HERBERT BLOCH,
(Professor Emeritus, Harvard University),
524 Pleasant Street,
Belmont,
Mass. 02178,
USA.
December 12.

Dark dangerous way

From Mrs Lois Sieff

Sir, I read with interest (report, December 14) of Mr Tony Banks's plans for the Festival Hall as a "round-the-clock" arts centre to attract a wider audience and improve attendances at evening concerts. How about helping them get home after a day spent seeing exhibitions, craft markets and finally the evening spent at a concert or a visit to the National Theatre or National Film Theatre near by?

The South Bank has become a dangerous place to walk at night and for those without private cars there is no facility. Could a bus shuttle service be offered, leaving at intervals to correspond with performances, taking passengers to Victoria Station? The Barbican offers transport to mainline stations.

Yours faithfully,
LOIS SIEFF, Board Member,
National Theatre,
South Bank, SE1.
December 16.

Graceful attributes

From Mr Alastair Laing

Sir, Ménage, to illustrate the lamentably defective Latinity of the religious, has the charming story of a Benedictine, who, not to be outdone *in politeness by his Cistercian table*-companion pronouncing the grace, *"Benedictus benedicat"*, responds with: *"Bernardus bernardet"*!

Yours faithfully,
ALASTAIR LAING,
144½ Sinclair Road, W14.
January 4.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK
January 6: Today being the Feast of the Epiphany, a Sung Eucharist was held in the Chapel Royal, St James's Palace, when the customary offerings of Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh were made on behalf of The Queen by Mr Carron Greig and Air Marshal Sir Roy Austen-Smith (Gentlemen Ushers to Her Majesty).

The Bishop of London (Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal) was the Celebrant and presented the Offerings, assisted by the Reverend Canon Anthony Caesar (Sub-Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal and Domestic Chaplain to The Queen) and the Reverend John Williams (Priest in Ordinary).

The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the Chapel.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit St George's School, Windsor, on May 6.

Princess Alexandra, Patron of English National Opera, will visit Lilian Baylis House, the rehearsal and production centre of the company at Broadhurst Gardens, Hampstead, on January 25.

Princess Alexandra will be present at the thanksgiving service to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of St George's Hospital which is to be held in Westminster Abbey on April 23.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Julian Lambart will be held in Eton College Chapel on Friday, February 4, 1983, at 2.45.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. J. M. Glasse and Lady Margaret Brown
The engagement is announced between John James Maxwell Glasse, of The Old Rectory, Milton Bryan, Bedfordshire, and Margaret Nicola Brown, of 1 Ashington Road, London, SW6.

Captain M. P. Colacicchi and Miss C. L. Pinsent
The engagement is announced between Mark Colacicchi, 13th/18th Royal Hussars (QMO), eldest son of Countess Mary Colacicchi, of 9 St Dionis Road, London, SW6, and the late Count Paul Colacicchi, and Camilla Louise, daughter of Mr J. M. Pinsent, of Fulham, London, and of Mrs J. S. Covington, of Ariel Cottage, Graffham, near Petworth, Sussex.

Mr T. F. Cooper and Miss E. R. Kenny
The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs John Cooper, of Glyn Garth, Anglesey, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Kenny, of Knightstown, Navan, Republic of Ireland.

Mr R. S. Cowan and Miss L. M-K. Todd
The engagement is announced between Ralph Cowan, of Lewes, and Lorna Todd, of Oxford.

Mr A. D. Darroch and Miss N. D. J. Foot
The engagement is announced between Alasdair Duncan, only son of Mr and Mrs J. B. C. Darroch, of Bessels Green, Kent, and Nicola Daphne Jane, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Foot, of Louth, Lincolnshire.

Mr B. A. East and Miss L. C. McGlashan Clarke
The engagement is announced between Brian, younger son of Mr B. D. East, of Chester Terrace, NW1, and the late Mrs G. East, and Linda, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. B. Clarke, of Denham, Buckinghamshire.

Mr S. Amir Ebrahimi and Miss S. Baldrey
The engagement is announced between Sam, elder son of Mr and Mrs F. Amir Ebrahimi, of Maidenhead, Berkshire, and Shelagh, younger daughter of the late Mrs Nancy Baldrey and Mr F. W. Baldrey, and stepdaughter of Mrs F. W. Baldrey, of Cookham Dean, Berkshire.

Mr A. J. H. Edwards and Miss J. M. L. Rait
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, second son of Mr and Mrs Andrew Edwards, of Frome House, Frome, St Quintin, Dorchester, Dorset, and Joanna, daughter of the late Mr David Rait and Mrs Lisanne Rait, of Far End Lodge, Funtington, West Sussex.

M M. Félétou and Miss F. Schloessingk-Paul
The engagement is announced between Michel, son of M and Mme Raymond Félétou, of St Jean d'Angely, France, and Fiona (Fifi), daughter of Mr and Mrs Klaus Schloessingk-Paul, of Cwmcarvan Court, Monmouth, Gwent.

Mr J. J. Fisher and Miss C. R. Cornock-Taylor
The engagement is announced between James Joseph, son of Mr and Mrs J. Fisher, of Glasgow, and Celia Ruth, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. N. Cornock-Taylor, of Wimbledon.

Mr A. N. MacG. Fraser and Miss J. V. Rainey
The engagement is announced between Neil, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. G. MacG. Fraser, of Lower Mill, Cuddington, Cheshire, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. Rainey, of 28 Beaucroft Lane, Wimborne Minster, Dorset.

Mr P. T. Gormley and Miss B. H. Gunyon
The engagement is announced between Padraig, younger son of Mr and Mrs P. J. Gormley, of Claudy, co Londonderry, and Barbara, elder daughter of the late Mr P. A. Gunyon and Mrs H. M. Oldham, of Church Stretton, Shropshire.

Mr P. J. Gregson and Miss R. K. McClaughry
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs H. D. Gregson, of East Preston, Sussex, and Rachael, elder daughter of the Rev V. T. and Mrs McClaughry, of Worthing, Sussex.

Mr J. M. Hanbury and Miss C. M. Bloss
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, younger son of Dr and Mrs William Hanbury, of Woldingham, Surrey, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mrs Robin Orr of Liphook, Hampshire, and the late Mr Geoffrey Bloss.

Mr G. M. Harlow and Miss J. M. Innes
The engagement is announced between Garth Millward, third son of Mr and Mrs Humphrey Harlow, of Radlett, Hertfordshire, and Judith Margaret, only daughter of Dr and Mrs John Innes, of Aragon, Letchmore Heath, Hertfordshire.

Dr J. H. W. Hill and Miss K. E. Heath
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, eldest son of Dr and Mrs R. R. W. Hill, of Disley, Cheshire, and Katherin Elizabeth, only daughter of Professor and Mrs R. B. Heath, of Broadstairs, Kent.

Mr N. W. Kassatly and Miss V. A. Bates
The engagement is announced between Nabil, only son of M and Mme Wadih Kassatly, of Beirut, Lebanon, and Veronica, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs P. G. T. Bates, of Shipton Gorge, Dorset.

Mr M. J. D. Kay and Miss V. E. Reuben
The engagement is announced between Michael Jack David, son of Mr Leonard Kay, of Prestwich, Manchester, and Victoria Emily, daughter of Mr and Mrs Arnold Reuben, of Alwoodley Gates, Leeds.

Mr J. L. M. Keffer and Miss D. L. Westgard
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs John W. Keffer, of Lowndes Square, London and Penance Pond, Barcombe, Sussex, and Debra Lynn, daughter of Dr and Mrs B. R. Westgard, of Lake Worth, Florida, United States.

Mr J. H. Leeming and Miss A. E. Abel Smith
The engagement is announced between James Henry, second son of Mr and Mrs K. J. Leeming, of West Bridgford, Nottingham, and Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr Jocelyn Abel Smith and Mrs Abel Smith, of Orchard House, Letty Green, Hertford.

Dr D. A. Macdonald and Dr H. C. Luscombe
The engagement is announced between David, son of the late Dr Hamish Macdonald and Mrs Elizabeth Sheard, and stepson of Mr Neville Sheard, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and Hilary, daughter of Dr and Mrs Angus Luscombe, of Wilmslow, Cheshire.

Mr J. E. Marshall and Miss A. L. Oakland
The engagement is announced between John Eleutherios, only son of Mr A. S. M. Marshall, of British Deputy High Commission, Madras, India, and the late Mrs H. Marshall, and Amanda Louise, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. Oakland, of Broomy Hill, Hereford.

Mr R. H. Newcome and Miss Z. E. M. Paterson
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Major and Mrs J. Newcome, of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, and Zita, daughter of Commander and Mrs C. Paterson, of Chelmsford, Essex.

Mr A. L. Peck and Miss L. A. Corble
The engagement is announced between Andrew Lawrence, third son of Mr and Mrs John Peck, of Belmont Hall, Ipstones, Staffordshire, and Lucy Ann, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Stephen Corble, of Northesk Street, Stone, Staffordshire.

Mr S. J. Quarrenden and Miss H. J. Dyson
The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. C. Quarenden, of Saltdean, Sussex, and Hilary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Dyson, of Henden Place, Woodchurch, Kent.

Dr N. R. Sackville Hamilton and Dr C. A. G. Hunter
The engagement is announced between Ruaraidh, youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. B. Sackville Hamilton, of Acklam Grange, York, and Charmian, younger daughter of Colonel and Mrs J. J. G. Hunter, of Middle Farm House, Codford St Mary, Wiltshire.

Mr J. T. Spendlove and Miss V. A. E. Butchard
The engagement is announced between Justin, younger son of Mr P. R. Spendlove, CVO, and Mrs Spendlove of Norwich, and Victoria, elder daughter of Major H. C. Butchard, of West Anstey, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr S. J. H. Taylor and Miss J. C. Glyn-Evans
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs B. T. Taylor, of Franklands, St Leonards, Tring, Hertfordshire, and Claire, daughter of Dr and Mrs T. Glyn-Evans, of Long Close, Knighton Rise, Leicester.

Mr M. N. B. Thompson and Miss V. Whitley
The engagement is announced between Maurice, son of Mr and Mrs E. E. Thompson, of Forest Edge Farm, Ringwood, Hampshire, and Vivien, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Whitley, of Churton Lodge, Pulverbatch, Shropshire.

Mr J. N. G. Thomson and Miss J. R. Burton
The engagement is announced between Neil, son of Mr and Mrs Hector Thomson, of Cruachan House, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire, and Julia, younger daughter of Mr Victor Burton and the late Mrs Ruby Burton, of Holly Lodge, The Ridgeway, Rothley, Leicestershire.

Mr J. G. M. Webster and Miss E. L. Carey-Hughes
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Dr and Mrs Ian M. Webster, of Strawberry Hill, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Louise, younger daughter of Dr John Carey-Hughes, of Pendyffryn, Ruthin and Hongkong.

Mr R. J. Whittington and Miss F. S. Paxman
The engagement is announced between Robert John, younger son of Mr and Mrs I. P. Whittington, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and Fiona Susan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. L. Paxman, of Mark Cross, East Sussex.

Marriages

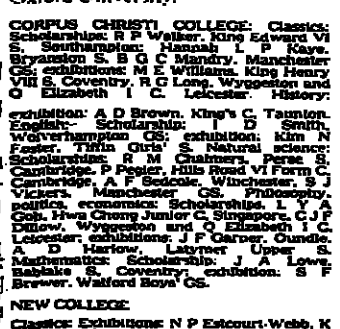
Vice-Admiral Sir FitzRoy Talbot and Lady Durlacher
The marriage took place quietly in London on January 6, 1983 between Vice-Admiral Sir FitzRoy Talbot and Lady (Elizabeth) Durlacher.

Mr J. Grose and Miss N. Chayen
The marriage took place on Sunday, December 12 at the Hebrew University, Mount Scopus, Jerusalem, between Mr Jeremy Grose, son of Mr and Mrs Sidney Grose, of London, and Miss Naomi Chayen, daughter of Dr and Mrs Maurice Chayen, of Jerusalem.

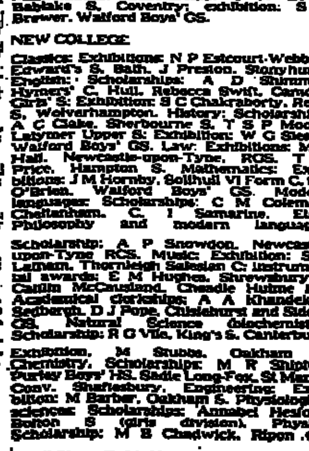
The marriage arranged between the Hon. John Keyes and the Hon. Vanessa Cornwallis will not take place.

Oxford University awards

The following entrance awards have been announced by colleges at Oxford University:



CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE: Classics: Scholarships: R P Walker, King Edward VI S, Southampton; Hannah L P Kaye, Bryanston S. B G C Mandry, Manchester GS; exhibitions: M E Williams, King Henry VIII S, Coventry, R G Long, Wyggeston and Q Elizabeth I C, Leicester. History: exhibition: A D Brown, King's C, Taunton. English: Scholarship: I D Smith, Wolverhampton GS; exhibition: Kim N Foster, Tiffin Girls' S. Natural science: Scholarships: R M Chalmers, Perse S, Cambridge, P Pegler, Hills Road VI Form C, Cambridge, A F Sedcole, Winchester, S J Vickers, Manchester GS. Philosophy, politics, economics: Scholarships, L Y A Goh, Hwa Chong Junior C, Singapore, C J F Dillow, Wyggeston and Q Elizabeth I C, Leicester; exhibitions: J F Garper, Oundle, A D Harlow, Latymer Upper S. Mathematics: Scholarship: J A Lowe, Bablake S, Coventry; exhibition: S F Brewer, Walford Boys' GS.



NEW COLLEGE

Classics: Exhibitions: N P Estcourt-Webb, K Edward's S, Bath, J Preston, Stonyhurst. English: Scholarships: A D Shimmin, Hymers' C, Hull, Rebecca Swift, Camden Girls' S; Exhibition: S C Chakraborty, Regis S, Wolverhampton. History: Scholarships: A C Clake, Sherbourne S, T S P Moore, Latymer Upper S; Exhibition: W G Sleath, Walford Boys' GS. Law: Exhibitions: M R Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, RGS, T D Price, Hampton S. Mathematics: Exhibitions: J M Hornby, Solihull VI Form C, S T O'Brien, Walford Boys' GS. Modern languages: Scholarships: C M Coleman, Cheltenham, C I Samarine, Eton. Philosophy and modern languages: Scholarship: A P Snowdon, Newcastle-upon-Tyne RGS. Music: Exhibition: S J Latham, Thornleigh Salesian C; instrumental awards: E M Hughes, Shrewsbury S, Caitlin McCausland, Cheadle Hulme HS; Academical clerkships: A A Khandekar, Sedbergh, D J Pope, Chislehurst and Sidcup GS. Natural Science (biochemistry): Scholarship: R G Vile, King's S, Canterbury; Exhibition, M Stubbs, Oakham S. Chemistry, Scholarships: M R Shipton, Purley Boys' HS, Sadie Long-Fox, St Mary's Conv, Shaftesbury. Engineering: Exhibition: M Barber, Oakham S. Physiological sciences: Scholarships: Annabel Hesford, Bolton S (girls division). Physics, Scholarship: M B Chadwick, Ripon GS; Exhibition: E M Hughes, Shrewsbury S. Zoology: Scholarship: R H Dewar, Winchester. Philosophy, politics, economics: Scholarships: Alice Appleton, Kingston Coll of FE, Catherine Downie, Jordanhill Coll S, Glasgow; Exhibition: M A Nash, Latymer Upper S.

University news

London
A. J. Barrett, MB, BS, MD, senior lecturer and honorary consultant in haematology at Westminster medical school, has been appointed to the chair of haematology at Charing Cross Hospital and Westminster medical schools, from November 1.
PROFFESSORS: Peter Gordon, MSc (Econ), PhD, education; R A Kowalski, BA, MSc, PhD, computational logic.
READERS: D M Bowen, BSc, PhD, neurochemistry; John Darlington, BSc (Econ), PhD, programming methodology; James Graham-Campbell, MA, medieval archaeology; Louis Lim BSc, PhD, neurochemistry; Bhaskar Nath, BTech, PhD, civil engineering; Stuart Simons, MA, PhD, applied mathematics; R E Sinden, BSc, PhD, parasite cell biology; C C Wylie, BSc, PhD, anatomy and embryology; I R Short, BA, PhD, French.

King's College
Grants
Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation: £45,000 to Dr H Macedo to support a lecturer in Portuguese for three years.

Cancer Research Campaign: £26,112 to Dr L M Fisher as an extension of an existing grant, for one year; £63,021 to Dr S Neidle as an extension of an existing grant for one year.
Commission of the European Communities: £61,900 to Professor D O Hall as a supplement to existing grant.
European Economic Community: £80,040 to Professor D O Hall to supplement an existing grant.
Medical Research Council: £38,781 to Professor G V R Born, Dr N J Cusack and Miss S M O Hourani to support a study of the receptors for adenosine, AMP, ADP and ATP on platelets, neutrophils and smooth muscle, for a period of three years.
National Fund for Research into Crippling Diseases: £33,254 to Dr D A Tonge to support research, studying spinal cord regeneration for three years.
Science and Engineering Research Council: £46,664 to Dr G L Hutchinson to support research in structural uses of synthetic filament cables, for three years.
Wellcome Trust: £35,411 to Professor H R V Arnstein to support research in the study of haem in rabbit bone marrow erythroid cell differentiation, for a period of three years.

The University Grants Committee has announced a £500,000 grant to be shared between Aberystwyth, Birmingham, Hull, Keele, Sheffield, Stirling, Strathclyde and York universities for various projects. The sum will come from the £20m a year which the committee is keeping in reserve

A contemporary drawing showing how the Old Vic looked in 1871.

Victorian touch for Old Vic

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The Old Vic Theatre, bought last year be Mr Ed Mirvish, the Canadian businessman, is to be restored to its intimate Victorian look of 1871, at a cost of nearly £2m, it was announced yesterday.

After its dark days, and several attempts at modernization, back will come the proscenium arch and the pairs of stage boxes with their gilded plasterwork and elegant drapes.

The architects, Renton Howard Wood Levin Partnership, who were responsible for the restoration of the Theatre Royal, Nottingham, obtained listed building consent in December, and started work on Tuesday.

They and the construction company, Kyle Stewart Management, have until October 2 to transform the building and complete the restoration. The first production, is to open on October 16.

Unveiling details of the restoration on a bar stage and with the stalls seats already ripped out, Sir Michael Hordern, knighted in the New Year's Honours, looked forward to the reopening of the Old Vic, and expressed his belief that the new Canadian management would give birth to an era of transatlantic theatrical understanding.

On a more practical level, he hoped the architects would provide better dressing rooms for the actors, a point on which he was given immediate assurance.

The auditorium, under the restoration plans, is to be enlarged to seat more than 1,000 people, compared with 820, partly by moving the front of the stage back. The orchestra pit, now covered, will emerge again and the stage will extend further back.

While that part of the building reverts to the Robinson design of 1871, the foyer is to be modernized to take account of the needs of the modern theatregoer, with more room, comfort and bars.

Mr Nicholas Thompsom, the chief architect, admitted the building was "very difficult" and added that Lord Olivier, who had many years of acting and directing experience at the Old Vic, had confided: "You are a very brave man" to undertake it.

Mr Andrew Leigh, administrator of the theatre, said that although Mr Mirvish was conscious of the debt the Old Vic owed to the past and to tradition, there would be no attempt to try to copy the past.

It is intended to bring the best productions from London, the provinces, and abroad, including Canada and the United States, to the Old Vic, and to give each of them a season of about six weeks.

Memorial services

Mr H. Nockolds
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Harold Nockolds was held at St Bride's, Fleet Street, yesterday. Prebendary Dewi Morgan officiated. Edward Stubbs (grandson) read the lesson and Mr Jeffrey Rose, Chairman of the Royal Automobile Club, and Mr Courtenay Edwards gave addresses. Among those present were:
Mrs Nockolds (widow), Mr and Mrs John Stubbs and Mr and Mrs Robert Temple (sons-in-law and daughters), Flora, Rima and Emily Stubbs (granddaughters), Mrs Sheila Daley, Mr Julian Daley, Mr Adrian Daley, Mr and Mrs M E Hoyle.
Marquess Camden, Earl Howe (vice-chairman, RAC), Lord Strathcarron; Mr R S Campbell (representing the Director General of the Automobile Association), Mr John Blunsden (deputy chairman, Guild of Motoring Writers), Mr John Noble (Lucas Industries) with Mr Walter Waller, Mr Bob Cartwright (Rolls-Royce Motors) with Mr Ian Adcock; Mr Ian Sutherland (Royal Scottish Automobile Club) with Mr B N Milroy; the Master and Clerk of the Coachmakers' Company, Mr Jock Ralfe, Mr John Miles, Mr Alan Brinton, Mr A J A Lee, Mr R Naylor, Mr Bensted Smith, Mr Maurice Smith, Air Commodore and Mrs Peter Virars, Mr Clive Birtwistle, Miss Jean Barrall, Mr Paul Jennetts, Mrs M J McDougall, Mrs B J Steers, Mr Tim Keown, Mr John Morgan.
Mrs Harold Catt, Mrs M L Butler, Mr and Mrs C McCulloch, Mrs A Chilvers, Mrs Sally McMurtrie, Mrs J Gardiner, Mr C S Walkinson, Mr M R Hatfield, Mr and Mrs S Eden Bushell, Mr and Mrs M Bowler, Mr and Mrs M Jackson, Mr John Crampton, Mr Douglas Armstrong, Mr W T B Lewis, Mr J B Smeaton, Mr John Langley, Mr Dennis Miller Williams, Mr J A Williams, Mr and Mrs Derek Treanor, Mr J G Croft, Mr A D Gill, Mr John Bullock, Mr J E Pope, Mr Vivian Gale, Dr W A R Thomson, Mr Norton Marling, Mr Frank Pane, Mr P Turner, Mr C Meisl, Mr G B Flewitt, Mr J B Lod, Mr M J Limb, Mrs M J Davis, Mr Timothy Davis, Mr Jim Hawkins, Major R E Crawford, Miss D Crawford and Miss C Crawford.

Miss C. Brahms
A service of thansgiving for the life of Miss Caryl Brahms was held at St Paul's, Covent Garden, yesterday. The Rev Michael Hurst-Bannister, senior chaplain, Actors' Church Union, officiated and prayers were led by the Right Rev Mervyn Stockwood and Rabbi David Goldberg. Mr Ned Sherrin gave an address and Miss Felicity Kendal, Mr Joss Ackland, Miss Dorothy Tutin and Miss Penelope Keith read from the works of Miss Brahms. Mr Peter Levi read Psalm Twenty Three. Mr Peter Greenwell, Mr Robert Meadmore, Mr Simon Mulligan, Mr Roy Theaker, Mr David Kernan, Miss Cleo Laine, Mr John Dankworth and Mr Ralph Elston also took part in the service.

Among those present were:
Miss Zoe Dominic, Mrs Peter Levi and Mr Matthew Connolly; Lady Denham, Sir Derek Mitchell, Lady (Peter) Saunders, Sir Anton Dolin, Sir Huw Wheldon, Miss Maggie Smith, Mr Gordon Jackson and Miss Rona Anderson, Mr Michael Rubinstein, Miss Wendy Toye, Mr Victor Spinetti, Mr Patrick Garland, Mr Vivian Ellis, Miss Hermione Ellis, Mr Gyles Brandreth, Miss Fenella Fielding, Mr and Mrs Douglas Bunn, Mr Jeremy Sinden, Mr Patrick Ryecart, Miss Judy Campbell, Mr and Mrs Kenneth Cope, Miss Sally Ann Howes, Mr Robert Eddison, Mrs Clifford Williams.

Mr David Firth, Mr William Gray, Mr Terry Sheppard, Mr Brian Kirk, Mr David Bently, Mr Linnas Dolan, Mr Martin Tickner, Mr Stephen Firth, Mr Ian Keal, Mr Gerard Kenny, Mr and Mrs D Arlon, Mr W Tunsley, Miss Veronica Silver, Mr John Young, Mr Rodney Timson, Mr Bernard Bawrhwitz, Mr Neil Crawford, Mr Victor Behrens, Mrs H Gesleiner (Chichester Theatre Productions), Mr Peter Willmore, Mr and Mrs John Lawrence, Mrs Edward Sutro, Mrs T L Crosthwait, Mr Peter Bull, Mr John Gale (Theatres' National Committee), Mr Matthew Norgate (Critics' Circle), Mr J D Kirk, Mr Eric Glass, Mr John Harmer (representing the Principal of the Arts Educational School), Mr Raymond Mander and Mr Joe Mitchenson (Theatre Collection), Mr A S Hartley, Mr Timothy Neligan (United Racecourses), Mr Colin Maberley, Mr Peter Wills (Yorkshire Television), Miss Jackie Dankworth, Mr Herbert Kretzmer, Mr and Mrs J C Trewin, Mr James Stroud, Mr Philip Stroud, Mr John Gilpin, Mrs John Mowbray, Mr Rodney Millington (Spotlight), Miss J Dereham (Michael Joseph, publishers), Mr Laurence Harbottle (Theatrical Management Association), Mr Terrence O'Neill, Mr David Nathan, Mr F French and Mr and Mrs Maxwell Landau.

Birthdays today

Mr Hunter Davies, 47; Vice-admiral Sir John Collins, 84; Mr Gerald Durrell, 58; Sir Frederick Gibberd, 75; Sir James Harford, 84; Sir Maynard Jenour, 78; Mr Tom Kiernan, 44; General Sir Gordon MacMillan of MacMillan, 86; Sir John Page, 68; Sir Alastair Pilkington, 63; Mr Arnold Ridley, 87; Colonel Sir Eric St Johnston, 72; Sir Francis Taylor (Life Peer), 78; Air Commodore the Hon Sir Peter Vanneck, MEP, 61.

Colfe's School

Spring Term begins on January 10 and ends on March 31. Half-term is from February 21-25 when Mr W. Weir becomes acting headmaster during Mr V. S. Anthony's sabbatical. The Oratorio Choir will sing Vivaldi's *Gloria* in the Royal Naval College Chapel on February 17. A memorial service for Mr H. Beardwood, headmaster from 1947-76, will be held on January 29 at St Mary's Church, Lewisham.

Exeter School

Spring Term began on January 6. The head boy is John Rice. Captain of hockey is Michael Liversage. 1983 marks the 350th anniversary of the school's foundation. Special events are planned throughout the year. Anniversary calendars are available on request from the school. For this term there is a choral concert on March 12 and the end of term concert on March 24.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Christopher Prout the Conservative MEP for Shropshire and Stafford, has been elected chief whip of the European Democratic (Conservative) group of the European Parliament, in succession to Mr John de Courcy Ling (MEP for Midlands, Central). **Mr Brian Hord** (MEP for London, West) was appointed deputy chief whip.
Other appointments include:
Mr Alan Preston, director of fisheries research in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be coordinator of Fisheries research and development for Britain.
Dr Malcolm Godfrey, Dean of the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, London University, to be Second Secretary of the Medical Research Council.
Mr Roger Ellis, Master of Marlborough College, to be the 1983 chairman of the Headmasters' Conference, in succession to Mr Warwick Hele, High Master of St Paul's School, London.
Sir Gordon Hobday, to be Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, in succession to Commander Philip Francklin, who is retiring on January 15.
Brigadier J. M. Cubiss and **Brigadier C. Hince** to be Aides de Camp to the Queen.
Major-General P. H. Benson to be Representative Colonel Commandant Royal Corps of Transport in succession to Major-General W. Bate.

Service dinner

Royal Auxiliary Air Force
Air Commodore the Hon Sir Peter Vanneck gave a dinner at Fishmongers' Hall last night to mark the forthcoming retirement of Group Captain L. E. Robins from the post of Inspector, Royal Auxiliary Air Force. The guests included Air Chief Marshal Sir David Craig, Air Marshals Sir Charles Ness, Sir John Curtiss and Sir Alfred Ball, Air Vice-Marshal H. Reed-Purvis and the honorary air commodores and commanding officers of the RAuxAF units and squadrons.

Latest wills

Baron Netherthorpe, of Boothby Hall, Boothby Pagnall, Grantham, Lincolshire, chief executive of Dalgety 1978-81, and executive director of Lazards, the merchant bankers, left estate not exceeding £25,000 net.

Mrs Dorothy Edith Little, of Kinver, West Midlands, Dorothy Round, the tennis player, who won the singles title at Wimbledon in 1934 and 1937, left estate valued at £113,737 net.

Mr William Austin Withers, of Catford, London, left estate valued at £82,629 net. He left £1,000 each to two personal legatees, and the residue equally between the British Heart Foundation and the Institute of Cancer Research.

Church news

Church in Wales
The Rev Richard Jones, incumbent of Llanfairisgaer with Llanddeiniolen, to be Rural Dean of Arfon, in succession to the late Canon Alun Jones.

Episcopal Church in Scotland
The Rev W J Brennan, Non-stipendiary Ministry, All Saints Challoch to be Priest-in-Charge of St John's Girvan.
The Rev M Crowther-Alwyn, Team Vicar of Coldean, Brighton, to be Rector of St John's, Baillieston with St Serf's, Shettleston.
The Rev Howard Elsley, Vicar of St Mary's, Balcombe, Sussex, to be Rector of St Paul's, Airdrie, with St Andrew's, Cartcosh.

Resignation
The Rev M Lindsay-Parkinson, Rector of Lockerbie and Annan has resigned, taking up an appointment in the diocese of St John's in South Africa.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

My new year revolution

This is the time of year when we traditionally break all the resolutions which we traditionally made on New Year's Day, for new year resolutions are, like Christmas presents, very attrative and very short-lived.

But instead of shrugging your shoulders and promising to treat yourself to some more resolutions in a year's time, why not recognize that you are making the same mistake year-in, year-out? You are choosing the wrong sort of resolution – too big, too fragile and too hard to keep. Start again, with a small, low-budget but easily maintainable resolution.

Here is a list of 20 to choose from.

1 To give up the impossible attempt to imitate the Geordie accent.
2 To find out from your family which of your personal mannerisms they find the most unappealing and to plan seriously to give it up in 1984.
3 To go ahead and do it, the next time that you say: "I've a good mind to complain".
4 To send a small cheque to the production company every time you record a film on video.
5 Not to say English when you really mean British.
6 To give up the impossible attempt to imitate the South African accent.
7. To avoid all newspaper articles about the Princess of Wales on the reasonable assumption that she does as well.
8. To carry round with you a pint measure so that when you go into pubs you can ostentatiously pour your short measure pint of bitter into it and show it to the landlord, saying heavily: "So we've gone metric then, have we?" Also to take a stout walking stick with you so as to protect yourself as your are ejected by enraged landlords.
9. To resist saying: "It's a small world" when you bump into friends at Heathrow, or other places where your friends spend most of their time.
10. To make your dentist feel that you are enjoying the visit.
11. To start reading aloud to your children again. If you haven't got children, to start reading to your wife or husband again. If you haven't got a wife or husband, or if they have recently left you because of your annoying habit of reading to them, to start reading poetry out loud to yourself as people always used to.
12. To avoid saying: "Chuff, chuff" when reading stories about trains to children. They too will start to think about leaving you.
12a. To give up the impossible attempt to imitate diesel trains.
14. Not to be superstitious about the figure "13".
15. Not to go around saying "God, I wish I'd bought shares in cider a year ago", or any other complaint which will prevent you from buying shares now which are going to go up next year.
16. To give up the impossible attempt to imitate your Australian dentist.
17. Not to keep pencils, pieces of soap or squares of wrapping paper which have become too small to use.
20. Not to set out to make lists of 20 things when you know perfectly well you won't get beyond 18 or so.

OBITUARY

DR BRUCE MASON

Dramatist of the Maori predicament

Dr Bruce Mason, who died on December 31 aged 61, was New Zealand's foremost dramatist and theatre critic. In some thirty plays for stage, radio and television he created a drama in which the dispossession and cultural subversion of the Maori were explored with learning and compassion, and in a remarkable series of works for solo performance he gave new life to the New Zealand stage at a time when it lacked a professional theatre company.

The Pohutukawa Tree (1957) was the most successful of his Maori plays. When produced on BBC television it evoked a strong and appreciative response from Welsh viewers who saw in its concerns a mirror-image of their own. *Awatea* (1964) was written specially for the Maori bass Inia Te Wiata. *Swan Song*, *The Hand on the Rail* and *Hongi* (the last also written for Inia Te Wiata.) are further variations on the theme of Maori-Pakeha relations.

As editor of the Maori monthly *Te Ao Hou* Mason understood the problems, and although cast in a traditional European mould his own plays were prophetic in revealing the tensions which officialdom was content to gloss over and which have since broken forth in direct protest and open conflict.

The range of Mason's language and dramatic characters, as well as his own skills as a performer, are best exemplified in his solo works. Between 1959 and 1978 he gave over 2,000 performances of these throughout New Zealand, Australia, North America and Great Britain.

The End of the Golden Weather, which he performed at the 1963 Edinburgh Festival, ran to just short of 1,000 performances. It calls for some forty different character roles, all of which Mason mastered with great virtuosity, and it has stood as New Zealand's most popular theatre-piece, as well as the most vividly realised evocation of a New Zealand childhood. *To Russia with Love*, *Not Christmas but Guy Fawkes* and *Courting Blackbird* use the same form to document his experiences in a wider world. The comedy *Birds in the Wilderness*, which offers fond tribute to that saving element in post-war New Zealand society, the European refugee, ran at the Lyric Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, in 1958. His last full-length play was *Blood of the Lamb* (1980).

Mason was a highly productive and generous minded critic. He co-authored with Professor J. C. A. Pocock *Theatre in Danger* (1957). He was an accomplished musician and was for a time music critic for *The NZ Listener*, but it was as a regular reviewer of theatre that he shone, adorning an otherwise rather dull press with his bravura displays of a splendidly baroque prose. A collection of his critical articles is forthcoming.

In 1977 he was awarded the degree of LitD (honoris causa) by the Victoria University of Wellington, and in 1980 he was appointed a CBE. He is survived by his wife, Dr Diana Mason, two daughters and one son.

AIR COMMODORE J. C. QUINNELL

Air Commodore John Charles (Paddy) Quinnell, CB, DFC, died at Fawley, Hampshire on January 3, a few days before his 92nd birthday. He was one of the last survivors of the Royal Flying Corps of 1915, and had served with distinction in both world wars. In his retirement he scored striking successes in competition as a yachtsman.

Quinnell was born at Tralee on January 7, 1891, the son of the Irish newspaper owner, John B. Quinnell, of Edenburn, Gortatlea, co Kerry. His childhood was dominated by the sea and small boats. His early sailing days were spent on the waters between Magharee Islands and Kerry Head and for this purpose he built a small half-decked yacht, to the designs of Dixon Kemp, on the shore below Spa Lodge. His holidays from the Royal School of Dungannon were spent exploring every fold and furrow of the Kerry coast.

Soon after leaving school, he joined the staff of the *Irish Times*. While covering the Dublin Horse Show before the First World War, he begged a flight in a flying machine from a visiting Peer. He made use of those few minutes in the air as "experience" when applying to join the Army to fly. However, such qualification did not have the immediately desired effect, though he did obtain a commission in the Royal Artillery in 1914 and eventually achieved his ambition to fly in 1915, when he was seconded to the Royal Flying Corps. He was awarded the DFC in 1918 and transferred to the RAF on its being formed.

Following the War, he passed through the Royal Air Force Staff and Imperial Defence Colleges before becoming Air Officer Commanding No 6 Auxiliary Group from 1935 to 1938 and of No 6 Group in 1939. From 1939-40 he was the Senior Air Staff Officer of the Advanced Air Striking Force in France and was mentioned in despatches. From 1942 he was Air Officer Commanding "A" Group RAF. He retired in 1945.

Paddy Quinnell made a great contribution to the Royal Air Force and its development; however, he is probably best known as a yachtsman.

After the war, he won 26 prizes out of 31 starts in Jade his West Solent class yacht. He challenged for the Seawanaka Cup with Kyria soon after this, although this new 6 metre design was not a success. However, he did go on to further triumphs with Yolaine, The Deb and particularly his International One design Pirate II.

For a great number of years he served as President of the Solent Yacht Club's Racing Association and Chairman of the Solent Area Sailing Advisory Committee and it was in these two positions that he made his memorable and lasting mark. With the Harbour Master of Southampton, he devised a new series of courses and racing marks which avoided the constant conflict between racing yachts and commercial shipping in the Solent that had been an ever growing problem.

In 1923 he married Atwell, the daughter of James McFarlane. She died in 1945. In 1948 he married Mildred Joan, widow of Major Cyril Drummond of Cadland.

MR SIMON WEATHERBY

R. M. writes:
Simon Weatherby's death on January 3rd, at the age of 44, is a tragic loss to the racing world in general, and to the Jockey Club in particular.

Educated at Winchester College and Columbia University, USA, where he gained an honours degree in English, Simon Weatherby joined the family firm of Weatherby's in 1962. Ten years later, on the death of his cousin David Weatherby, he was appointed Secretary to the Jockey Club at the age of 34, the youngest member of the family ever to hold this position in over two hundred years of Weatherbys's service to the Jockey Club.

Possessed of a first class brain allied to a keen sense of humour, he had a unique knowledge of the whole racing scene. Successive Senior Stewards of the Jockey Club were always able to turn to him for advice, and his loyalty and clarity of thought were invaluable to all those with whom he came into contact. The leadership he gave to his colleagues will be greatly missed.

Over the past six years he had suffered from serious ill-health, necessitating major surgery which would have defeated a lesser man. Simon Weatherby, however, never gave up, and the strength and courage with which he faced his many setbacks was an example to all those who knew him. He fought ill-health cheerfully to the end, and, as he would have chosen, died suddenly in harness, abut to return to the office after the Christmas break.

In 1964 he married Caroline McCausland. They had two sons and one daughter.

MAJ-GEN E. A. E. TREMLETT

Major-General E. A. E. Tremlett, CB, died on December 24 at the age of 89.

Educated at Ardingly and Christ's Hospital, he went into the City, but in 1910 he sailed for Canada where he worked at a variety of jobs, from farm hand to ferry driver, also trapping for furs in the wilderness south of Hudson's Bay.

In 1914 he came back to Europe; he was commissioned in the RFA (Special Reserve) and saw active service at Hill 60 and the second Battle of Ypres. He was mentioned in despatches and awarded a Regular Commission "in the field" during the Battle of the Somme.

After the war he served as an equitation instructor in the King's Troop, RHA, participating in polo, international horse show competitions, and military tournaments. He also played cricket for the Army and MCC.

Finding promotion to the staff in the 1930s blocked by age, he retired and was appointed to raise and command the 21st Light AA Regiment.

The Second World War however, brought rapid promotion: he commanded the 54th Light AA Regiment in France until Dunkirk being again mentioned in despatches. In 1940 came command of the 44th AA Brigade, defending Manchester; subsequently, as Major-General, he took charge of the 10th AA Division at York.

From 1942-44 he commanded the anti-aircraft defences of London. In the last year of the war he took over the 9th AA Group, protecting the coast from Suffolk to Kent against flying bomb attack.

After briefly serving with the Ministry of Agriculture, he retired. However he continued to play cricket (for the Devon Dumplings) and golf to a single-figure handicap. He also became a voracious reader, correspondent, genealogist and amateur archivist.

Investment and finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

Stick to market forces

Merger policy under a strong right-wing Government such as we have in this country ought, according to the text books, to be clear cut.

It is a tenent of Downing Street capitalism that the efficient firms prosper and grow, while the inefficient wither and either slide into bankruptcy or taken over by a stronger organization which can, *or thinks it can*, make more profitable use of the victim's assets.

For the system to work, however, it is necessary for the market to be allowed to function without interference, so that when a company makes a takeover bid it can legitimetely expect the shareholders in the company on the receiving end to be the ones who decide whether the offer is successful or not.

When the present Government came to power it gave many indications that this was what it wanted to happen as part of its overall strategy to create the climate in which British industry would be revitalized.

But events have turned out diffently. Far from freeing the market, the Government has been as ready as any Labour administration to refer takeover bids to the Monoploies Commission. And that body, as the table on this page shows, has blocked as many deals as it has approved.

But making life even more difficult for companies planning a takeover is that the commission verdicts are increasingly quirky and unpredictable. They seem often to be based on the political or social prejudices of commission members rather than on any rational business theory.

The disadvantages of the current situation are obvious or ought to be to the Government, as well as being grossly unfair

It is up to the Government to clarify the position, to make a clear statement laying out its merger policy and explaining which it wants to encourage and those it seeks to dissuade. Then even if business does not like the policy, at least it will know where it stands.

GUS told to reduce stake in mail order group

Sears may bid for Empire after Monopolies veto

By Jeremy Warner

Sears Holding was last night seeking to open takeover talks with Empire Stores the Bradford-based mail order group.

This followed a unanimous recommedation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission yesterday that Britain's largest mail order group, Great Universal Stores (GUS), be barred from bidding for Empire and that it be forced to reduce its 30 per cent stake in Empire to less than 10 per cent within two years.

Mr Geoffrey Maitland Smith, Sears chief executive, said the group, which includes Selfridges and shoe retailers, would be intersted in mounting an alternative bid if certain conditions were satisfied.

Sears interpreted the Commission's recommendations that GUS be forced to reduce its existing shareholding so that Empire might pursue alternative courses of action or associations as confirmation that Sears could expect to escape a Monopolies reference if it mounted a bid.

Mr Maitland Smith said his company would give undertakings not to supply Empire with footwear from its British Shoe Corporation offshoot, should the Office of Fair Tradiong consider it a necessary condition of avoiding reference.

On the stock market yesterday, Empire shares dropped to close at 76p but recovered after hours to 86p in anticipation of a fresh bid from Sears, which already has 7 per cent of the company's shares.

However, considering Sears' attitude that the price of Empire shares "is excessive", a bid would face severe difficulties in getting off the ground.

Empire's directors were hinting last night that they would not be prepared to back a bid which was lower than the 112p offered by GUS before its takeover was referred last May.

Sears was also stresssing that any bid would be dependent on GUS agreeing to sell its stake sooner rather than later.

GUS paid an average of 112p per Empire share for its holding and will be reluctant to sell out for less. Moreover, it might decide to retain its stake for the maximum time permitted, in order to frustrate Sears' ambitions.

Mr Horold Bowman, joint assisting managing director of GUS, said, "We have two years to sell our stake so there is no sense of urgency. We would indeed be reluctant to sell for less than we paid."

It is beleived that Sears paid no more than 80p a share when it built up its 7 per cent stake in Empire last November. Under City takeover rules, Sears does not have to bid any more than the maximum price it paid in the past.

Empire, which reported a half year pretax loss of £1.97m last October, said that trade had picked up significantly in the last two months. But Mr John Gratwick, the chairman, confirmed that, despite the improvement, results for the year would still show an overall loss.

The Monopolies Commission concluded that the GUS bid should not be allowed because: "A material increase of market share by acquisition would increase GUS's power to influence prices and weaken its competitors, reducing effective competition".

The Commission rejected GUS's argument that no distinction could be drawn between mail order selling and other forms of retailing.

Mergers referred to and verdicts of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission since May 1979

For	Against	Laid aside	Result unknown
Blue Circle/ Armitage Shanks	Hiram Walker/ Highland Distillers	Grand Metropolitan/ Coral Leisure	Sunlight Services/ Johnson Group Cleaners
S&W Berisford/ British Sugar	Lonrho/House of Fraser	Argyll Foods/Linfood	Initial/Johnson
Europcar/Godfrey Davis	Enserch/Davy	Huntley & Palmer/ Rowntree Mackintosh	Linfood/Fitch Lovell
BTR/Serck	European Ferries/ Sealink	Prosper De Mulder/ Midland Cattle Products	Illingworth Morris/ Abele
ICI/Arthur Holden	Standard Chartered Bank/ Royal Bank of Scotland		
Huntley & Palmer/ Nabisco	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank/ Royal Bank of Scotland		
	Great Universal/Empire		

Report opposes Harrods demerger

By Barrie Clement

Another dispute, bitter even by the standards of House of Fraser and Lonrho, is looming over an internal report prepared by the stores group investigating the possibility of floating off Harrods as a separate company.

An initial report has been completed which is thought to have irritated Lonrho directors on the Fraser board. Lonrho owns nearly 30 per cent of the stores group.

The secret report, a document about one and a half inches thick, investigates the pros and cons of the idea. It is thought that the report, in summary, is against the principle of the demerger.

Lonrho, whose plans to take over House of Fraser have been thwarted by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, called an extraordinary meeting of Fraser in November, urging the seperation of Harrods.

It also now doubtful whether the Fraser board will be able to meet the 90-day deadline for another extraordinary meeting to discuss the report with shareholders. The deadline for the meeting is February 2.

Lonrho hoped initially that the investigation was to be conducted by an external organization, but the Fraser board with its advisers have been largely responsible. An unnamed American retailing consultancy has also been involved.

The Fraser board has yet to decide its official attitude to the report, but its wording and the arguments deployed, with the known attitude of Professor Roland Smith, Fraser chairman, could mean that the demerger will not be recommended to shareholders when the extraordinary meeting takes place. The House of Fraser said: "Work is continuing on the demerger report and we will be contacting shareholders as soon as possible".

It is unlikely the initial report will ever see the light of day, partly because it contains information which could be of use to competitors.

The board will probably publish extracts from it with *their comments*.

If the majority of the board goes against the flotation, there is little doubt that Lonrho will initiate yet another round of public debate which in the past has lurched fron the acrimonious to the farcical.

There is little doubt that the Lonrho-sponsored motion at the November extraordinary meeting to investigate the possibility of the demerger won substantial support from shareholders; votes for numbered more than 72.4 million, votes against 31.35 million.

News in brief

International

Argentina is to introduce a new currency later this year to replace the peso, which has fallen in value to 49,000 per dollar from 10,000 over the past 12 months. The new currency will be worth 10,000 units of the old money and will be introduced sometime after February.

US car sales, have fallen to 5.76 million vehicles in 1982, the lowest level for 21 years. Industry analysts said the 7.2 per cent fall in new car deals was one of the worst on record, surpassing the two-year slump in the early 1970s and almost as bad as the 5.56 million figures for 1961.

Markets

The pound fell sharply on the foreign exchange markets yesterday closing 1.35 cents down at $1.6085 and $3\frac{1}{4}$ pfennings lower against the Deutschmark at DM3.7750. Its trade-weighted value slipped 0.6 to 82.9. Gilts fell by more than £1.

The Brazilian Coffee Institute estimates the 1983 coffee harvest at 29.4 million bags – in line with expectations but still discouraging. The final official estimate for 1982 is of 16.2 million bags.

Companies

Midland Bank has followed the other big three clearing banks in putting up bank charges. Charges for cheques and standing orders will rise from 20p to 28p but there is no rise for other debit items. The notional allowance is being set at 4 per cent below 7-day deposit rates, currently 7 per cent.

● Lord Cockfield, Secretary of State for Trade, is not to refer to the Monopolies Commission the proposed merger of part of the public and private sector bright steel bar industry, (Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent, writes).

GKN and the British Steel Corporation announced in November that they intended to amalgamate the bright bar actities of James Mills, British Rolling Mills (Brymill) Flather Bright Steels and Nationwide Steelstock.

The industry has been working at less than 50 per cent capacity in the last two years and the merger will result in a concentration of the producers activities at the Brymill site at Tipton near Birmingham.

A new company, British Bright Bars, is to be formed after approval of the deal by the European Commission. Then BSC is expected to have a minority stake.

TODAY

Interims: East of Scotland Onshore, Raybeck.

Economic statistics: Housing starts and completions (Nov), car and commercial vehicle production (Nov-final), slum clearance (1981-82).

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates $10-10\frac{1}{4}$
3 month interbank $10\frac{9}{16}-10\frac{7}{16}$

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar $8\frac{7}{8}-9$
3 month DM $5\frac{5}{8}-5\frac{1}{2}$
3 month-Fr F $23\frac{1}{4}-22\frac{1}{4}$

ECGD Fixed Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period December 8, 1982 to January 4, 1983 inclusive: *10.833 per cent.*

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.085 down 1.35 cents
Index 82.9 down 0.6
DM 3.770
Fr F 10.7175
Yen 370.25

Dollar
Index 117.1 up 0.1
DM 2.3487 up 12 pts

Gold
$454 $2.50

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 615.1 up 2.4
FT Gilts 80.46 down 0.86
FT All Share 392.24 up 2.14
Bargains 21,747
Tring Hall USM Index 149.5 up 0.9
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones 8,120.51 up 54.36
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 772.50 up 2.53

PRICE CHANGES

Chloride 23p, up 3p
De Beers D'fd 421p, up 17p
C. E. Heath 306p, up 26p
Leslie 275p, up 26p
Philips Lamps 695p, up 15p
Unilever 815p, up 20p

Chubb 124p, down 5p
Elect Rentals 69p, down 6p
RP Martin 340p, down 10p
Owen Owen 166p, down 5p
Royal Worcs 150p, down 5p
Sotheby 480p, down 7p

Stockbrokers may go limited

By Jonathan Clare

Stockbroking firms are almost certain to be allowed to trade with limited liability, propably within a year. Under present Stock Exchange rules partners have to guarantee their firm's debts with their personal assets.

The senior partner of one of the biggest firms said: "Limited liability is highly desirable. If we don't go down this route and stockbrokers will be at an enormous disadvantage compared with our US competitors." Firms operating internationally need more outside capital to put themselves on a similar footing to their competitors.

By the end of this month the senior partners of every firm will have told the Stock Exchange Council whether they want limited liability. The indications now are that they will vote overwhelmingly in favour of the idea.

In practice, most partners put their assets in their wife's or husband's names which provides effective protection.

The Stock Exchange says its discussion document, which was sent to senior partners last November, is just to test the water. It concedes privately that the council would never have gone to such lengths unless it was convinced opinion was in favour of the change.

Firms trade with limited liability would have to publish accounts available to the public. That is the main reason so many favour the change but say they will still trade with unlimited liability.

Gill: claiming damages

Gill dispute may not reach court

By Our Financial Staff

The battle over Mr Jack Gill's £750,000 golden handshake from Associated Communications Corporation (ACC) is unlikely to reach the High Court for at least a year, legal sources said yesterday.

Both sides hope to settle the dispute out of court before then. Sir David Napley, representing Mr Gill, will negotiate with ACC's legal representatives within the next few months.

Mr Gill, who was number two to Lord Grade, former chairman of ACC, has served a writ on the company alleging wrongful dismissal and claiming "substantial" damages.

When he was dismissed by Lord Grade, Mr Gill was earning more than £100,000 a year. There is some dispute between the two parties whether he was on a five-year or a seven-year contract.

Lord Grade undertook to pay Mr Gill £560,000 cash and the opportunity to buy his company house for £165,822, nearly £110,000 below the market price.

But ACC was subsequently taken over by the Bell Group, led by Mr Robert Holmes a' Court, the Australian entrepreneur, who became chairman.

Together with other directors, Mr Holmes a' Court decided in September to revoke the golden handshake, although Mr Gill was left with a £72,000 pension. He is still living in the large company house in Surrey.

The setback for Mr Gill came after Mr Holmes a' Court enfranchised non-voting shares in the froup. Votes against the payout topped 51 million and those in favour were 365,000.

Saudis deny plans to cut price

By *Jonathan Davis* Energy Correspondent

Saudi Arabia added a new element of uncertainty to the world oil markets yesterday by saying it had no plans to cut its $34-a-barrel oil price.

The official Saudi press agency said that Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, had not discussed a price cut at his meeting earlier this week with the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco), *the consortium* that lifts the bulk of the kingdoms oil production.

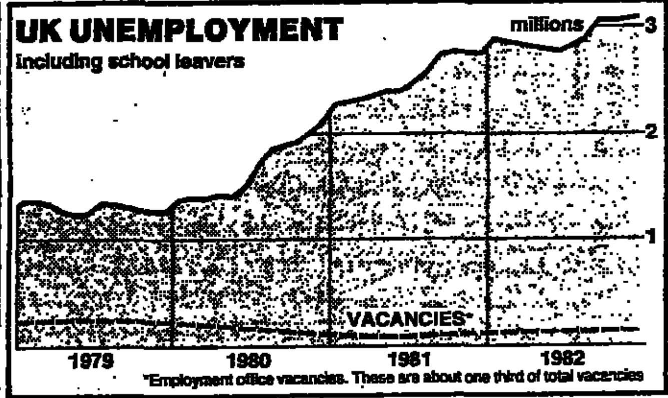
The statement is the latest twist in a series of reports and leaks that have alternately indicated that Saudi Arabia would or would not make a reduction in the official price of its oil.

Industry observers believe, however, that a Saudi price cut, possibly of $1.50-a-barrel, is still a distinct possibility, although no announcement is likely until after the next meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which comprises six conservative Arab states

A meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' market monitoring committee is also scheduled for next month.

Whether or not Shaikh Yamani discussed a price cut with Aramco at the Geneva meeting on Tuesday, there is no doubt that the four companies in the consortium – Exxon, Mobil, Standard Oil of California and Texaco – pressed the kingdom to reduce its price.

● The American oil company Conoco and its partners in the Hutton field are likely to make a formal decision today whether to have cracks in the platform repaired in this country or rebuild overseas.



Unemployment rose sharply again last month to its highest recorded level. The number of people without jobs, including *school leavers but not seasonally adjusted,* rose by about 34,000 to 3,096,997, or 13.3 per cent of the workforce. However, the Government maintains that the change in the method of calculating unemployment, made last October, means it is difficult to say at what rate unemployment is rising. School leavers made up 131,000 of the total. There were 2.57 million *people under the age of 60* who had been without a fob for longer than a month. Vacancies at Job Centres rose by 3,000 to 118,000. But the real number of vacancies is thought to be between 275,000 and 325,000.

Bank steps in again to defend sterling

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Sterling came under renewed pressure on the foreign exchange markets yesterday, leading to further Bank of England intervention to halt the slide. After opening lower, the pound met selling throughout the day, and even Saudi Arabia's assurance that it would not cut oil prices provided no more than a respite. Sterling closed 1.35 cents lower at 1.6085 against the dollar and 0.6 down at 82.9 against a basket of currencies.

Its trade-weighted value - its lowest level since the index was introduced two years ago - is now over 10 per cent lower than at the beginning of November when the slide in sterling began.

The scale of official intervention last month to ease the drop in the pound's value has added to nervousness in the markets.

It appears that sentiment in the markets is firmly against sterling even though interest rates in Britain are getting increasingly out of line while further falls in United States and European interest rates are still expected.

With period money market rates firming by up to $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent yesterday, the three-month interbank rate at 10$9/16 is now comfortably above three-month Eurodollar rates of $8\frac{7}{8}$ per cent and there are expectations that the US Federal Reserve will soon cut its discount rate from the present $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Charter to renew bid next week

By Our Financial Staff

Charter Consolidated is expected to make a new bid next week for the Scottish mining engineering group Anderson Strathclyde. The bid follows the Government's unprecedented decision to overturn a Monopolies Commission recommendattion that the bid should not proceed.

Charter is understood to have no decision on a bid price. Speculation in the stock market yesterday was that it would offer about 185p a share.

This would value Anderson at £88m and involve Charter, which already has nearly 30 per cent of Anderson's shares, a cash outlay of £6.6m.

Mr Ian Little, Anderson's chief executive, believes his company would have no difficulty in resisting a bid at such a price.

Anderson shares were up 10p at 168p at one stage yesterday, before closing at 164p. The rise was partly a reflection of a buying order for over 100,000 shares. Jobbers have been dealing in quantities as small as 2,500 shares in recent weeks.

Charter is continuing to evaluate the effect on the value of its bid of Anderson's proposal to buy a controlling interest in National Mine in the United States for up to £20m. Though it is unlikely to oppose the acquisition, it is bound to argue that the acquisition is damaging to Anderson in the short term.

The Commons is expected to debate the Government's decision to give Charter the go ahead shortly after Parliament opens again on January 17.

Ulster call for tax incentives

By Our Correspondent, Belfast

Mr James Prior, the Northern Ireland Secretary, is sympathetic to the idea of tax incentives for investment in Northern Ireland rather than the present package of grant-aid inducements, Mr Saxon Tate, the chief executive of the province's Industrial Development Board, said yesterday.

"In a memorandum which we were asked to prepare urgently, we were absolutely specific on what should be done and we even told the Government how it could be done without breaking the present taxation rules", Mr Tate said. "The memorandum has not been rejected and while it is there, it is still in with a chance.

Mr Tate was speaking at the annual publication of Northern Ireland's economic survey.

The survey makes gloomy reading and predicts a rise in Ulster's seasonally adjusted unemployment from 108,100 to about 117,000

First-half rise at Howden

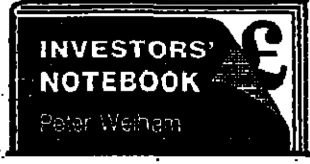
Howden Group
Half-year to 31.10.82
Pretax profit £3.5m (£3.3m)
Net interim dividend 1.46p (same)
Share price 162p, down 3p. Yield 1.2%
Dividend payable 1.3.83

Howden Group, the Glasgow-based engineering and air handling equipment company, increased pretax profits by about 6 per cent to £3.5m in the half year October 31.

The group does not publish interim sales figures, but has a satisfactory order book and expect a similar increase in profits at the final stage.

Important orders for equipment for new power stations in Hongkong and South Africa have been won recently though the benefits may not be reflected until next year.

Trust puts faith in transfer



Yorkshire & Lincolnshire Investment Trust is changing its spots. At an extraordinay *meeting* on *January 17*, *its* shareholders are likely to agree to transfer its management from Arbuthnot Latham to a new team.

They will be offered the net asset value of their shares (yet to be fixed but probably about 36p) if they do not wish to stay.

Meanwhile, the £2m fund will have a cash injection of £3m (to which a number of institutions are subscribing and current shareholders are welcome too) *in return for new shares*.

Shareholders also receive a warrant for every ordinary share held, which can be converted into an ordinary share in five years.

The deal looks a good one, and the present share price at about 38p reflects the market's approval.

Although it is likely to keep its inventment trust status for a *couple of years*, *it* is to evolve into a finance house (à la Mercantile House).

The idea was put together by two formidable investment managers, Mr Willy Forsyth (ex-Edinburgh Investment Trust), and Mr Ian Smith (ex-Ivory & Sime). Through bankers Laing & Cruickshank they persuaded Dow Scandia (which bought Arbuthnot's after the Halliday Simpson debacle) to sell Y & L at net asset value.

Y & L already has the management of successful Scottish friendly society Kinsan and it is acquiring a fast-growing broking office, M & P Financial. A clutch of unit trusts could be next on the shopping list.

Hickson

Hickson & Welch (Holdings)
Year to 30.9.82
Pretax profit £7.8m (£6.3m)
Stated earnings 23p (16p)
Turnover £105m (£91m)
Net final dividend 5p (5p)
Share price 303, up 15p. Yield 3.5%
Dividend payable 14.2.83

Weak demand for its chemicals stopped Hickson & Welch making much progress on profits in the second half despite good results from timber preservation, especially overseas.

The weaker pound since this year end has helped chemical margins, but the main weakness is still lack of volume. Its plant is working at only 65 per cent of capacity, probably a little worse than a year ago, while more redundancies could be on the way. Redundancies last year, all in the chemical division, cost £848,000.

Profits from chemicals were more than halved at £484,000 with the organic side increasing its losses. Only specialty chemicals sold in the United States for printing inks were a bright spot and elsewhere the recession is now pinching even harder.

Industry orders for chemicals traditionally pick up in January and Hickson also hopes to see the benefits of a weaker *Deutsche mark*.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Barclays	10%
BCCI	10.25%
Consolidated Crds	10%
C. Hoare & Co	*10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
Midland Bank	10.25%
Nat Westminster	10%
TSB	10%
Williams & Glyn's	10%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, $6\frac{3}{4}$%: £10,000 up to £50,000, $7\frac{1}{4}$%: £50,000 and over, $8\frac{1}{4}$%.

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts dull

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 31. Dealings End, Jan 14. § Contango Day, Jan 17. Settlement Day, Jan 24.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
340	134	MK Electric	340	+2	11.4b	3.4	20.6
325	235	ML Hldgs	320	+5	10.0	3.1	10.8
30⅞	14½	MY Dart	19	..	0.1	0.7	..
233	130	McCorquodale	231	• −2	12.9	5.6	8.8
132	56	Macfarlane	132	+1	4.8	3.6	16.9
38	23	McInerney Prop	37	+1	3.1	8.4	4.0
55	39	Mackay H.	46	..	5.7	12.4	..
114	93	McKechnie Bros	101	+1	10.4	10.3	7.9
86	41	Macpherson D.	52	..	6.0	11.5	7.0
200	86½	Magnet & S'thns	200	+12	4.8	2.4	42.0
130	79	Man Agcy Music	117	• ..	12.5	10.7	8.4
162	108	Marchwiel	142	+1	9.9	6.9	11.1
236	125	Marks & Spencer	226	..	6.7	3.0	24.7
51	39½	Marley PLC	50½	+1	3.2	6.4	..
51	29	Marling Ind	31	..	1.5	5.0	4.0
50	36	Marshall T Lox	38	..	4.0	10.5	..
48	28	Do A	28	..	4.0	14.3	..
136	78	Marshalls Hfx	136	..	7.1	5.3	11.0
266	125	Martin News	195	• ..	8.3	4.2	8.6
273	213	Martonair	273	..	11.4	4.2	16.3
68	55	Medminster	59	..	5.7	9.7	10.6
368	215	Menzies J.	345	..	6.6	1.9	12.7
193	140	Metal Box	164	+8	16.5	10.1	10.3

O — S

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
394	149	Smith W. H. 'A'	270	−2	7.9	2.9	21.0
57	31	Do "B"	53	+1	1.6	3.0	20.6
413	318	Smiths Ind	380	−3	15.7	4.1	10.7
77	44	Smurfit	55	..	5.3	9.5	5.4
32½	24½	Snia Viscosa	32	+1	..	..	..
31	14	Solicitors Law	19	−1	..	..	..
530	280	Sotheby P.B.	480	−7	..	..	..
164	132	Spirax-Sarco	164	..	6.7	4.1	14.2
37	14	Staffs Potts	23	..	0.0	..	..
116	86	Stag Furniture	114	−1	7.1	6.3	12.9
76½	48½	Stakis (Reo)	74	+½	2.4	3.2	12.5
216⅞	143⅝	Standard Tel	204	..	8.6	4.2	15.3
74	46	Stanley A. G.	56	−1	3.6	6.4	10.4
260	208	Steel Bros	260	..	13.7	5.3	9.9
190	127	Steetley Co	151	+1	15.0	9.9	10.8
105	25	Steinberg	103	−2	0.0e	..	..
32	20	Streeters	32	..	..	..	11.7
59	21	Strong & Fisher	28	..	2.4	8.5	..
160	91	Sunlight Serv	160	..	6.0b	3.8	15.2
45	17	Sutcliffe S'man	19	+2	..e	..	..
71	23	Suter Elec	38	+2	2.1	5.6	..
123	62	Swire Pacific 'A'	79	+1	..	..	..
198	166	Syltone	166	..	12.9	7.7	9.8

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
468	413	Camellia Inv	435	..	8.6	2.0	..
390	210	McLeod Russel	254	..	10.7	4.2	..
153	99	Do 8.4% Cnv Pf	109	..	12.0	11.0	..
285	278	Moran	288	..	1.4t	0.5	..
128	95	Surmah Valley	121	..	5.7	4.7	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
40½	31	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£37½	..	500	13.3	..
27	17½	Gt Nthn Tele	£22	..	64.0	3.8	10.0
225	158	Imp Cont Gas	158	−3	13.1	8.3	8.1
158	88	Milford Docks	93	+3	0.7	0.8	..
135	98	Nesco Inv	98	−5	10.0	10.2	..
40½	31	Sunderlnd Wtr	£37½	..	500	13.3	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Baltic Leasing 5p Ord (108a)	163+6
Barclays Bank 12% Uns Ln 2010 (£99.053g)	£22−¼
Bespak 10p Ord (75a)	143+7
Booth C. 5p Ord (a)	16+1
Britell 10p Ord (215)	65+2
Canvermoor 25p Ord (74a)	125
First Talisman 20p Ord (25a)	32
Fitch and Co 10p Ord (150a)	240+7
Garfunkel 10p Ord (58a)	114+9
Ind Fin Inv Corp 25p Ord (53a)	80
Inn Leisure 5p Ord (17a)	35
Int Signal and Control $0.10 (155)	262+4
Manchester 11½% Red 2007 (£100¼g)	£21
Memory Computer 10p Ord (130a)	160+10
Micro Business Systems 10p Ord (120a)	205+5
Munford and White 10p Ord (156a)	225
NMW Computers 25p Ord	153
Pineapple Dance Studio 10p Ord (52a)	135+3
Resource Technology 10p Ord (93a)	192−2
Slaters Food Products 10p Ord (62½a)	151−2
Swindon Private Hospital £1 Ord (120a)	113
Systems Designers Int 10p Ord (210)	290+2
Technofan SA Ord FF 100 (£380a)	£350
Tops Estates 10p Ord (10½a)	24½
Treasury 8¼% Cnv 1986 (g)	£98½−1½
Treasury 9½% 1988 (h)	£38−⅛

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
ICL (60‡)	Mar 11	9 prem
Mountleigh (92‡)	Dec 20	18½ prem
Wolseley Hughes (470‡)	Feb 11	73 prem+7

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a Unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £25 paid. h £20 paid. i £60 paid.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 6	Market rates (close) January 6	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.6055-1.6210	$1.6080-1.6090	0.24-0.19c prem	0.64-0.59c prem
Montreal	$1.9720-1.9910	$1.9785-1.9805	0.13-0.03c prem	0.32-0.27c prem
Amsterdam	4.16-4.19½fl	4.17-4.18fl	2¼-1¾c prem	6-5½c prem
Brussels	74.20-74.70f	74.40-74.50f	25-35c disc	85-85c disc
Copenhagen	13.30-13.37k	13.31-13.33k	575-690ore disc	1760-1885ore disc
Dublin	1.1350-1.1405p	1.1380-1.1390p	45-60p disc	120-140p disc
Frankfurt	3.76½-3.80m	3.77-3.78m	1⅞-1¾pf prem	4⅞-4¾pf prem
Lisbon	141.00-144.00e	141.50-143.50e	140-470c disc	430-1400c disc
Madrid	200.00-201.00p	200.05-200.35p	100-140c disc	340-480c disc
Milan	2176-2183lr	2177½-2178½lr	21-28lr disc	72-80lr disc
Oslo	11.19-11.24k	11.20½-11.21½k	280-375ore disc	955-1060ore disc
Paris	10.69-10.74½f	10.71¼-10.72¼f	8½-11½c disc	31¾-35¾c disc
Stockholm	11.62-11.67k	11.65-11.66½k	par-65ore disc	385-455ore disc
Tokyo	368-373y	368¾-369¾y	1.55-1.35y prem	3.80-3.50y prem
Vienna	26.50-36.65sch	26.33-26.58sch	12-9gro prem	32-34gro prem
Zurich	3.14-3.17f	3.14¾-3.15¾f	2⅞-1¾c prem	5½-5¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 83.9 down 0.4

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 10 Low 4

Week Fixed: 10

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	10	2 months	9⅞
3 months	9⅞	3 months	9¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	10³⁄₃₂-10¹⁄₁₆	1 month	10²³⁄₃₂
2 months	10¹⁄₃₂-10	2 months	9²³⁄₃₂
3 months	10¹⁄₃₂-9³¹⁄₃₂	3 months	9²³⁄₃₂
6 months	9⅞-9¾	6 months	10½

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	11¾-11¼	7 months	10½-10¼
2 months	11½-11¼	8 months	10½-10¼
3 months	11¼-11	9 months	10½-10¼
4 months	11-10⅞	10 months	10½-10¼
5 months	10⅞-10⅝	11 months	10½-10¼
6 months	10½-10¼	12 months	10⅝-10⅜

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	10¹⁹⁄₃₂-10½	6 months	10⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	10¹³⁄₃₂-10¹¹⁄₃₂	12 months	10⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10¼	3 months	10½
7 days	10¼	6 months	10½
1 month	10½	1 year	10½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 10½-10¼ Close 4

1 week	10½-10¼	6 months	10⁹⁄₁₆-10⁷⁄₁₆
1 month	10⅝-10½	9 months	10⁹⁄₁₆-10⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	10⁹⁄₁₆-10⁷⁄₁₆	12 months	10½-10⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 10⁹⁄₁₆ 6 months 10⁹⁄₁₆

Finance House Base Rate 10%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6240-1.6390
Bahrein	0.6050-0.6060
Finland	8.4360-8.4780
Greece	111.90-113.90
Hongkong	10.46-10.50
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4635-0.4665
Malaysia	3.6775-3.7075
Mexico	230-250
New Zealand	2.1730-2.1830
Saudi Arabia	5.5230-5.5530
Singapore	3.3450-3.3750
South Africa	1.7120-1.7270

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4115-1.4135
+ Canada	1.2308-1.2311
Netherlands	2.5910-2.5930
Belgium	46.20-46.25
Denmark	8.2750-8.2850
West Germany	2.3483-2.3492
Portugal	89-91
Spain	1.2440-1.2450
Italy	1.353.50-1354
Norway	6.9640-6.9690
France	6.6580-6.6610
Sweden	7.2275-7.2375
Japan	229.75-229.90
Austria	16.47-16.52
Switzerland	1.9605-1.9620

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8123-0.8126

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 8-9; seven days, 8¾-9; one month, 8¹³⁄₁₆-8¹⁵⁄₁₆; three months, 8⅞-9; six months, 8¹⁵⁄₁₆-9¹⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $458 (an ounce); pm, $454.50 close, $454.
Krugerrand* (per coin): $467-468 (£290.5-291).
Sovereigns* (new): $107.25-108.25 (£66.75-67.25).
* Excludes VAT

MARKET SUMMARY

Weak pound pushes gilts down

The pound's continued weakness on the foreign exchanges sent gilts into a spin yesterday as prices tumbled over £1.

As a result, investors were again forced to seek refuge among the index-linked stocks, wwhich enjoyed another day of heady gains as they leapt by about £1 in active trade.

Supples of one of the remaining two index-linked taps, Treasury 2½ per cent 2003, were quickly exhausted and suceeded in fuelling speculation that the Government Broker may use the opportunity to announce a new tap today.

Equities extended their recent strong run by recovering from a hesitant start prompted by the latest gloomy economic survey.

Shortage of stock saw blue chips rally enabling the *FT* Index to close 2.4 up at 615.1.

American investors appear to have turned bullish about prospects for the **Rank Organisation**, the leisure conglomerate, and now belived that the group will maintain the final dividend of 8.5p gross.

Dealers reported strong US demand, despite fears that the full-year figures due out on January 25, will show a fall in pre-tax profits from £44m to £37m. The shares jumped 8p to 118p.

Meanwhile, shares of **Chloride Group** appear to be enjoying a new lease of life since Sir Michael Edwardes rejoined the fold after his spell at BL.

Yesterday the shares rose another 2p to 24p – for a three-day rise to 6p – as the market anxiously awaited details of the group's plans to sell one of its subsidiaries to Marathon in the US. A spokesman for Chloride said talks are still proceeding and no announcement was planned.

TI Group held steady at 142p as another large seller of 500,000 shares appeared in the market.

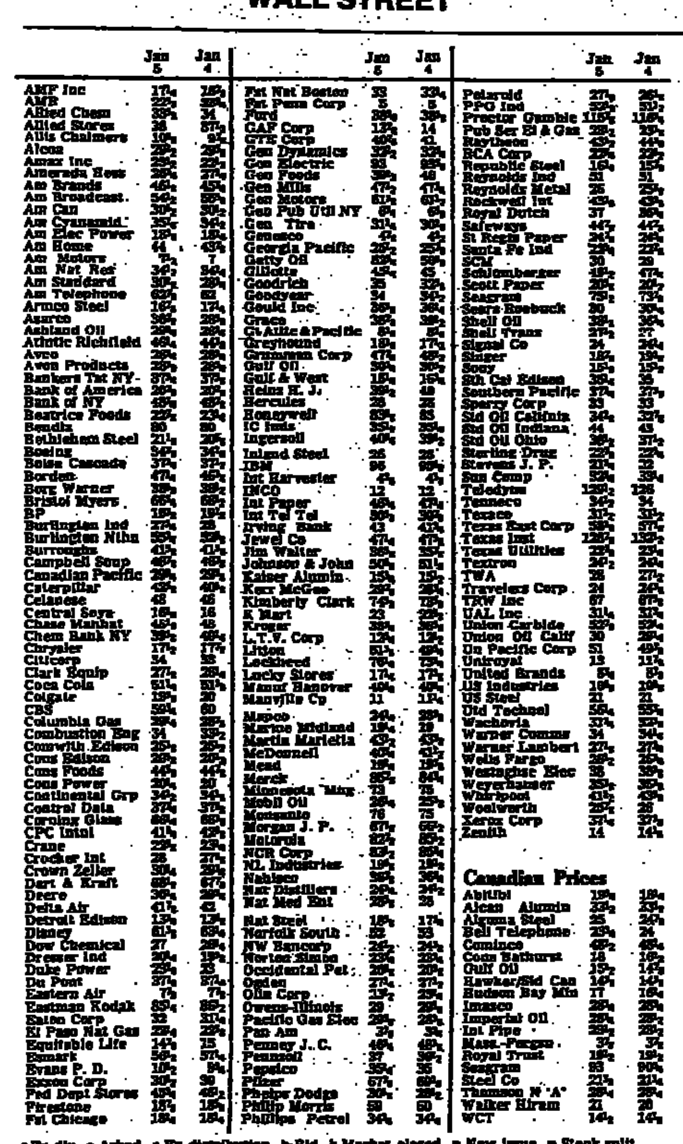
Asil Nadir's **Polly Peck** continues to go from strength to strength with the price leaping another £2 to £261¼ – for a two day lead of £4 – as the sellers dried up.

Word in the market is that the terms of the merger between Mr Nadir's three publicly-quoted companies is imminent. But close observers of the company say the earliest an announcement can be made is the end of the month.

Insurance brokers gave the thumbs up to the appointment of Mr Ian Hay Davison as chief executive at Lloyd's. **C. E. Heath** responded with an 18p rise to 198p, after 208p, on hopes that the new chief executive may give the group a clean bill of health.

Michael Clark

WALL STREET



MONEY MARKETS

Discount houses were fairly relaxed throughout a day that saw the Bank of England's estimate of the shortage rise on two occasions to reach £55m.

Finally, they were well stocked with paper to sell on to the authorities, and in their bids for fresh funds, posted no more than 10 per cent, and sometimes even 9½ per cent.

The Bank of England provided £526m of assistance in all through outright purchases of bank bill across the four bands at the established rate of 10 per cent.

CURRENCIES

After a brief mid-session rally, sterling declined sharply in late trading and sustained losses against the dollar and leading European currencies.

The pound closed at 1.6085 (1.6220) against the dollar, despite Saudi Arabia's assurance that it would not cut its oil price. Sterling's trade weighted index slid to a new low since its recalculation two years ago of 82.9 (83.5).

New chief for Thames TV offshoot

Mr **Mike Phillips** has been appointed managing director of Thames Television's overseas trading subsidiary, Thames Television International, and a director of the film producing subsidiary, Euston Films.

Mr David McLeod has become deputy chairman of Jardine, Matheson & Co. Mr McLeod, who has been a managing director of Jardines since January 1, 1981, will hold this appointment until his retirement from Hongkong at the end of this year.

Mr **Simon Keswick**, who had been the managing director responsible for Jardines' international operations since July 1982, will assume the additional responsibility for Jardines' Hongkong operations in succession to Mr McLeod. Mr Keswick will thus have responsibility for all Jardines' operations both in Hongkong and internationally.

Appointed as assistant director is Mr **Anthony Nightingale**, currently seconded to Olayan Saudi Holding Company, an affiliate of Jardines' in Saudi Arabia. Mr **Del Farrall**, chief executive of Jardine Schindler

APPOINTMENTS

(Far East) Holdings has been made a general manager and Mr **Desmond Wigan**, executive manager of Jardines' China Trading Division and managing director of Jardine, Matheson (China), has also become a general manager.

Mr **P H Blagbrough** and Mr **C J Pendrill** have been appointed to the board of Matheson & Co

Mr **Victor de Jong** has been made group managing director of Bastian International, formerly Change Wares.

Mr **A C Frood** and Mr **K J Johnson** have been reappointed members of the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations and of the Crown Agents Holding and Realization Board. Mr **Douglas Williams** has also been reappointed, for one year.

Mr **J M H P Wetherell** has become an underwriter for Lloyd's Non-Marine Syndicate No. 231 in succession to Mr J R S Wace, who has retired. Mr Wace will continue to be a director of Bolton Ingham (Agency).

Mr **P J van Zuydam** has become managing director of The Prestige Group. Mr van Zuydam, who is at present managing director of the Group's UK operations, was appointed a director of the company in January 1981.

Mr **GNF Wyburd** has become a director of the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce in succession to Mr A A Golds, who is retiring.

Mr **D M W Farley** has been elected chairman of the Committee of Lloyd's Motor Underwriters' Association for 1983.

Mr **C D A Mackie**, who is at present secretary of the Institute of Actuaries, has been appointed secretary-general in succession to Mr N J Page, who will be retiring form the position on June 30.

Mr **S A Hopkins**, has returned to Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance's United Kingdom division as assistant general manager. Mr **P A Wright** will retain overall responsibility for United Kingdom branch operations.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
High grade copper		
Cash	959–60	948–49
Three months	986.50–87	975–75.50
Standard cath (copper)		
Cash	921–23	910–11
Three months	949–50	936–38
Tin: cash	7400–02	7390–95
Three months	7415–16	7401–05
Lead: cash	307.50–08	299–99.50
Three months	318.75–19	310–10.50
Zinc: cash	439–40	428–29
Three months	452–53	440.50–41
Silver: cash	699.5–700.5	689.5–90.5
Three months	717.5–18	707.5–08.0
Aluminium: cash	635.50–36	627–28
Three months	654.50–55	646–46.50
Nickel: cash	2210–20	2255–65
Three months	2275–80	2320–25

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in pence per kilo;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar and soyabean meal in pounds per metric ton;
Wool in N.Z. cents per kilo;
I.P.E. in U.S. per metric ton;
Gold in U.S. per oz.

RUBBER	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Feb	512–520	504–520
March	519–528	511–519
April/June	534–535	526–527
July/Sept	556–557	549–550
Oct/Dec	575–576	569–571
Jan/March	595–596	589–591
April/June	616–617	612–613
July/Sept	640–641	636–637
Oct/Dec	662–665	656–661

COFFEE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Jan	1780–1781	1770–1765
March	1581–1583	1603–1600
May	1497–1499	1504–1503
July	1415–1418	1417–1414
Sept	1348–1345	1346–1342
Nov	1288–12881260–12	1290–1288

COCOA	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
March	1133–1134	1106–1109
May	1140–1141	1117–1118
Sept	1163–1164	1146–1148
Dec	1188–1189	1170–1176
March	1208–1209	1189–1195
May	1220–1225	1199–1215

ICCO prices: daily (Jan 5), 78.08c; indicator price (Jan 6), 5-day average, 88.11c. (U.S. cents per lb).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Jan	279.00–79.25	278.75–79.00
Feb	271.25–71.50	271.75–72.00
March	263.75–64.00	264.75–65.00
April	259.00–59.75	260.00–60.50
May	256.00–56.50	255.25–55.75
June	254.50–55.00	254.50–57.00
July	255.00–55.50	254.00–57.00
Aug	250.00–60.00	250.00–65.00
Sep	250.00–70.00	250.00–65.00

SOYABEAN MEAL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Feb	143.00–143.50	143.00–144.00
April	141.50–142.50	142.00–142.20
June	139.50–140.50	138.50–140.50
Aug	139.80–141.50	139.00–141.50
Oct	140.00–141.50	139.00–141.50
Dec	141.00–143.00	139.50–143.50
Feb	141.50–144.50	140.00–145.50

WOOL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Jan	358–380	365–370
March	363–368	365–368
May	375–376	375–379
August	388–389	387–389
October	392–394	392–393
December	398–400	397–399
Jan	400–404	400–401
March	406–410	404–407
May	413–418	412–415

LONDON GOLD FUTURES	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Feb	457.00–457.50	458.70–458.80
March	459.50–461.00	462.80–462.00
April	463.50–463.00	466.20–465.50
May	466.30–467.00	470.00–468.50
June	469.00–470.50	473.50–471.00
July	472.00–474.00	477.00–474.00

SUGAR	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
March	–106.88–106.85	107.40–107.50
May	–110.90–111.90	111.30–111.50
Aug	–117.40–117.50	117.90–118.15
Oct	–123.25–123.35	123.50–123.75
Dec	–129.50–123.75	129.75–130.50
March	–138.50–138.60	138.00–138.50
May	–140.50–143.00	139.50–142.50

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES:

Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
Sterling				
March	1.6050	1.6095	1.6030	1.6175
June	1.6035	1.6050	1.6020	1.6155
Sterling deposit				
March	90.15	90.23	90.12	90.37
June	90.07	90.14	90.05	90.37
Sept	89.87	89.93	89.87	90.06
Long-gilts				
March	102.25	103.05	102.21	103.20
June	102.06	102.24	102.10	103.05
Yen				
March	0.4360	0.4391	0.4360	0.4388
June	0.4390	0.4390	0.4390	0.4392
D-mark				
March	0.4283	0.4290	0.4278	0.4279
June	0.4318	0.4318	0.4318	0.4310
Eurodollar				
March	91.10	91.17	91.10	91.04
June	90.80	90.84	90.77	90.69
Sept	90.52	90.53	90.45	90.40
Dec	90.15	90.15	90.10	90.05
March	–	–	–	89.50
Swiss franc				
March	0.5153	0.5171	0.5146	0.5152
June	0.5223	0.5223	0.5223	0.5248

C. Gordon Tether

Penalty facing central banks

There is no disguising the deep-seated nature of the embarrassment the global debts upheavel is causing to the commercial banks.

They are well aware that the publicity being accorded to the extraordinary things they are having to do to salvage their loans indicates just how far they have deviated from the path of banking prudence.

What has attracted less attention is the fact that their embarrassment is matched, if not exceeded, by that which the crisis is causing to the central banks that were supposed to be keeping an eye on their bahaviour.

For in their case the penalty for an obvious failure to do so could well be having to submit to much greater political policing of their conduct in future.

In one of his recent Wall Street letters, Maxwell Newton pointed out that one of the two main guiding principles of the Federal Reserve Board at present is "its concern to ensure its survival as a central banking institution." Why, it may well be asked, should it see itself as coming under such a serious threat just when it is playing a key role in the revamping of American economic policy?

The only answer that fits is that it fears that dissatisfaction with the way it has been doing its job is going to encourage Congress to bring it to heel.

America's constitutional arrangements guarantee the independence of the Federal Reserve in relation to the White House. But Congress itself has the power to make the Fed its creature.

Hitherto, however, it has been prepared to let it do its own thing.

If disenchantment in Congress with the Fed's performance is assuming such worrying proportions, part of the explanation evidently lies in the extent to which it can be seen to be implemented in the great global debts scandal.

There is, understandably, a feeling that it must accept much of the responsibility for the fact that huge bailing out operations, involving publ money, are having to t organized for many countrie because they were allowed incur debts to American ar other foreign banks that th could not hope to service.

The Fed's desperate effor to prevent other regulator bodies from interfering in th debts reconstruction busine may well be aimed at preven ing the boat being rocke unnecessarily. But it would b hardly surprising if they we seen as being designed minimize the exposure of own guilt.

The Federal Reserve is n of course, the onl centr bank that the debts explosi has placed under scrutiny. less vulnerable, as the ins tution responsible for sup vising Britain's international orientated banking comm unity, is the Bank of England

Partly because its work getting the various lifeb exercises launched has be the focus of attention up now, the part it played in t debts crisis build-up has tracted less critical comme than that of its Americ counterpart.

But it can surely be only matter of time before t storm breaks.

It is difficult, after all, find excuses for the Ban failure to foresee where t international lending spr was leading, and thereafter ensure that British banks w discouraged from getti dangerously involved in it.

Its experience with our o secondary banks crisis h shown how essential it is t the rules of banking pruden are properly observed.

Moreover, much of the upsurge in international len ing that has now turned so occurred after the bank ga assurances in the late 197 that it was reinforcing supervisory arrangements respect of the overseas lendi of British banks.

What is to be said in the circumstances of the Ban long-standing contention th self-regulation of the Ci makes the most sense?

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

North Sea company liable for PAYE

lark (Inspector of Taxes) v ceanic Contractors Inc

efore Lord Scarman, Lord Wilberrce, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord owry and Lord Roskill

peeches delivered December 16]

A company not resident in the nited Kingdom whose business cluded pipe-laying in the United ingdom sector of the North Sea id whose employees there were id abroad and in foreign currency, as bound to operate the PAYE ocedure for collection of Schedule income tax to which those nployees were liable, in accordce with *section 204 of the Income* d Corporation Taxes Act 1970, cause the company had a deemed ading branch or agency in the nited Kingdom for the purpose of rporation tax, and therefore a fficient "tax presence" here to ake section 204 applicable.

The House of Lords by a majority ord Edmund-Davies and Lord wry dissenting) allowed an appeal the Crown from a judgment of Court of Appeal (Lord Justice wton, Lord Justice Brightman d Lord Justice Fox) (*The Times* ovember 11, 1981; [1982] 1 WLR 2) who, allowing an appeal by the mpany, Oceanic Contractors Inc. m Mr Justice Dillon (*The Times* y 30, 1980; [1981] 1 WLR 59), d that the special commissioners re correct in quashing a ermination by the inspector of es that tax amounting to 033.254 was payable by the mpany, under the PAYE reguions, for the fiscal year 1977-78.

Mr D. C. Potter, QC, and Mr ber Carnwath for the Crown; Mr ank Heyworth Talbot, QC, Mr hn Gardiner, QC and Mr Roger Thomas for the company.

LORD SCARMAN said that the mpany was registered in Panama d was not resident in the United ngdom for income tax purposes. was conceded that the emolunts of such of its work force as re employed in the United ngdom sector of the North Sea re assessable to British income under Schedule E.

The question was whether the mpany had to collect that tax der the PAYE procedure. The urt of Appeal held that it did not cause it was not resident in the nited Kingdom and did not make yments to the North Sea ployees in this country.

The company had a design office Wembley, a platform fabrication rd near Inverness, and a branch at erdeen providing skilled services r its North Sea activities. It erated PAYE in respect of ployees at those establishments.

It accepted that it had a place of siness within Great Britain and *s liable to corporation tax on* ofits from its activities both in the nited Kingdom and in the North a. It had an address for service in embley.

The operating base for its North Sea activities was Antwerp, and the headquarters of the North Sea division were in Brussels. The employees in the North Sea operations (about 400 in 1977-78) had written contracts not governed by English law, and they were paid in US dollars and employed outside the United Kingdom.

The company submitted that the anomalies and enforcement problems arising from an attempt to impose the PAYE obligation on a non-resident corporation paying emoluments abroad to persons working outside the United Kingdom were such that, even if the emoluments were assessable to tax under Schedule E, Parliament could not have intended such an imposition, and that section 204 had to be subject to an implied territorial limitation which would exclude its operation in such circumstances.

Certain areas of the North Sea had been designated by *Order in* Council as areas within which the United Kingdom might exercise rights of exploration and exploitation under the Continental Shelf Act 1964. Section 38 of the Finance Act 1973 made provision for the territorial extension of the charge to certain United Kingdom taxes.

In particular, section 38(4) provided *that profits or gains arising* to any person not resident in the United Kingdom from exploration or exploitation activities in the United Kingdom or a designated area were for the purposes of corporation tax or capital gains tax to be treated as the profits or gains of a trade carried on in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency.

That subsection brought such a person within the corporation tax charge under section 246 of the 1970 Act, and thereby recognized a "tax presence" in the United Kingdom of non-resident corporations engaged in exploration or exploitation activities in designated areas.

Section 38(6) of the 1973 Act, by treating duties performed in a designated area as duties performed in the United Kingdom, made emoluments from employment in a designated area chargeable to Schedule E income tax.

The principle behind the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 was that income was liable to tax if either the source of the income or the residence of the owner of the income were in the United Kingdom. The result, taken with section 38(6) of the 1973 Act, was that persons, whether or not resident in the United Kingdom, were liable to income tax on emoluments paid to them for duties performed in the United Kingdom *sector of the North Sea*.

Section 181 of the 1970 Act, as amended, provided for the Schedule E charge to income tax. So far as material, tax was chargeable where the employee was resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom (Case I) and in respect of duties performed in the United Kingdom, where he was was not so resident (Case II).

Section 204 imposed the PAYE system of tax collection in respect of any income assessable under Cases I and II. The regulations made by the Board of Inland Revenue made provision for requiring the payer to make deduction according to the Board's tax tables, the production for inspection of relevant documents, and the collection and recovery of tax deducted. There were *further provisions* enabling direct assessment on and collection from the employee, but it was clear that PAYE was intended as the primary method of collection.

Section 204 was general in terms, and contained no express territorial limitation on the extent of the obligation it imposed. The only express limitations were that the *PAYE obligation arose* when the payment was made, and that it only arose in respect of Schedule E income.

Was there any principle of law that would justify implying a territorial limitation into section 204? The general principle stated in *Ex parte Blain* ((1879) 12 Ch D 522) was that, unless the contrary was *expressly enacted or so plainly* implied that the courts must give effect to it, United Kingdom legislation was applicable only to British subjects or to foreigners who by coming to the United Kingdom, whether for a short or long time, had made themselves subject to British jurisdiction.

Mere presence within the jurisdiction was therefore contemplated as sufficient to attract the application of British legislation. Although Parliament recognized the almost universally accepted principle that fiscal legislation was not enforceable outside the limits of the territorial sovereignty of the kingdom, there was no general principle that United Kingdom legislation only applied to British subjects or persons resident here.

The Crown's first submission was that no limitation could be written into section 204 other than the ones expressly specified in Schedule E, to which section 204 was obviously tied, and that the PAYE duty extended to all income assessable under Cases I and II.

That submission was attractively logical, but there would be far-reaching and anomalous consequences, in the case of uncooperative employers outside the United Kingdom making payments outside the United Kindom. How could the PAYE duties be enforced, and how could the system be supervised and *made to work? It was clear* that some further limitation had to be implied.

The Crown's second submission was that by reason of its operations 'and trading activities in the United Kingdom and the North Sea the company had a sufficient presence in or connexion with the United Kingdom to make PAYE applicable to the North Sea employees.

Mr Heyworth Talbot strongly attacked the "tax presence" concept, but his Lordship saw nothing anomalous or contrary to principle in its being determinative of section 204 liability. The taxpayer's residence was relevant to chargeability, but not to the method of tax collection.

The only critical factor there was whether it could be made effective. *A trading presence in the United* Kingdom would suffice.

The company had a trading presence, since for the purpose of corporation tax it carried on a trade in the United Kingdom which included its operations in the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea.

Moreover, section 38(6) of the *1973 Act, while not decisive of the* matter, went some way towards establishing the company's presence in the United Kingdom.

Finally, the company had an address for service in the United Kingdom, and the special commissioners had found that there would be no practical difficulty in operating PAYE.

LORD WILBERFORCE, concurring in the result, said that the test for section 204(1) was that it only applied to companies which came within section 246 of the 1970 Act.

The Crown's argument in support of their first submission was unsound, and in any event the obligations that would be created would be onerous even if in many cases unenforceable, and their existence might have a deterrent effect on the employment of United Kingdom residents.

LORD EDMUND-DAVIES said that two rules of construction had to be borne in mind: that Acts of Parliament did not apply to foreigners out of the jurisdiction, unless expressly stated; and that penal statutes had to be construed so as to avoid the penalty where two reasonable constructions were possible.

Section 204 was penal, since not only was it part of a taxing statute, but the obligations imposed were onerous, and the consequences of default were penal in character.

The statutory provisions relating to chargeability to tax had no rational connexion with those relating to collection. His Lordship did not find the "tax presence" concept useful and was not persuaded that the Court of Appeal came to a wrong conclusion.

Lord Lowry agreed with Lord Edmund-Davies, and Lord Roskill with Lord Scarman and Lord Wilberforce.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Slaughter & May.

Meaning of normal retiring age

Waite v Government Communications Headquarters

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice Purchas

[Judgment delivered December 20]

The "normal retiring age" of an employee was the earliest age at which he could be required to retire and, accordingly, after the employee had attained that age he did not have a right not to be unfairly dismissed.

The Court of Appeal, in a reserved judgment, dismissed an appeal by the employee, Lt-Col J A Waite, *from a decision of the* Employment Appeal Tribunal who allowed an appeal by the employers, Government Communications Headquarters, against a finding by an industrial tribunal, sitting at Gloucester, that the employee had been unfairly dismissed.

Their Lordships made no order as to costs and gave leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Miss Elizabeth Slade for the employee; Mr Simon D Brown and Mr David Blunt for the employers.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the employee was born on October 30, 1917. After a distinguished career in the Army he retired in December 1961, aged 44, and then took up an appointment as a temporary higher executive officer in the London Communications Security Agency which was the predecessor of the Government Communications Headquarters.

He thus became a "temporary" civil servant, a status which he enjoyed until March 13, 1967, when he became an "established" civil servant. On April 30, 1978, that employment ended. He was then reemployed in a lower rank.

In July 1978, the employee complained to an industrial tribunal that he had been unfairly dismissed. His application recited, *inter alia*, the termination of his employment when he was "regressed" to clerical officer.

The employers took the preliminary point that the industrial tribunal had no jurisdiction to entertain his application, on the ground that before his employment was terminated he had attained the normal retiring age for an employee holding the position which he had held.

The employers were, in effect, relying on paragraph 10(b) of Schedule 1 to the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974, reenacted in section 64 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act, 1978, which provided: "Subject to subsection (3), section 54 [which gives the right of an *employee not to be unfairly* dismissed] does not apply to the dismissal of an employee from any employment if the employee – ... (b) on or before the effective date of termination attained the age which, in the undertaking in which he was employed, was the normal retiring age for an employee holding the position which he held, or, if a man, attained the age of 65, or, if a woman, attained the age of 60."

"Position" was defined in section 153(1) of the 1978 Act, in the same terms as in the 1974 Act, as: "In relation to an employee. ... the following matters taken as a whole, that is to say, his status as an employee, the nature of his work and his terms and conditions of employment; ...".

The employers' case quite simply was that when the employee accepted the appointment to a permanent post in the Civil Service in March 1967, he became subject to the regulations which were contained largely in the Civil Service pay and conditions of service code (the Estacode) which provided in essence for a minimum retiring age of 60 years, after which age it was entirely within the discretion of the department whether or not to retain him up to the age of 65.

The employee's case was that in 1961 when he was considering the advertisement inviting experienced communications officers who were leaving the armed forces on premature retirement to apply to join the London Communications Security Agency, his main aim was to achieve a second career which would last until he was 65. He contended that the terms of the interview which he attended and the letter offering him the appointment made it clear that he was to be employed up to the age of 65.

In *Ord v Maidstone and District Hospital Management Committee* ([1974] ICR 369), Sir John Donaldson, President of the National Industrial Relations Court, suggested that "normal retiring age" meant the usual age at which men retired.

In *Nothman v Barnet London Borough Council* ([1978] 1WLR 220) *the Court of Appeal held that* that was not the correct interpretation. The words "normal retiring age" meant the age in any particular profession at which a person must retire or should retire. *Nothman's* case went to the House of Lords, but the contest there was limited to whether the normal retiring age provision set up a single or a double barrier to an applicant's claim.

In *Post Office v Wallser* ([1981] 1 All ER 668) Lord Justice Lawton expressed the opinion that the House of Lords in the course of considering the Court of Appeal's decision in *Nothman* must be taken to have approved the construction which the Court of Appeal put on the words "normal retiring age".

Nothman's case fell to be considered again in *Howard v Department for National Savings* ([1981] 1 WLR 542). In that case the question was whether there was a normal retiring age for Mr Howard. He held a position with the National Savings Committee for many years and was compulsorily retired at the age of 61¾.

His department claimed that the *normal retiring age* for a man in his position was 60. He relied upon paragraph 10442 of the Estacode which read: "Any officer who has not completed 20 years reckonable service on reaching age 60 should, provided he is fit, efficient and willing to remain in service, be allowed to continue until he has completed 10 years' reckonable service or has reached age 65, whichever is the earlier. ..."

But the Court of Appeal held that "should" meant should normally be allowed. It still left the compulsory retirement age at 60 – with a potential extension. Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, applied the *Nothman* decision and held that the normal retirement age for Mr Howard was 60.

He said (at p 547): "This ruling brings certainty into the law. It is fair enough. If a man is being retired at the age at which he can be compulsorily retired, he ought not to be able to complain of unfair dismissal. He is being retired at the allotted age which he understood when he entered the employment."

Lord Justice Ackner, in giving his concurring judgment (at p 548), accepted that the *Nothman* test had to be treated as the correct test, even though it surprisingly meant that often the normal retiring age was the minimum retiring age in the sense that it was the earliest date at which there was a contractual liability to retire even though in practice it *might be that the vast majority of* employees holding the relevant position retired much later. Lord Justice Griffiths went somewhat farther (at p 548) in raising doubts as to the correctness of the *Nothman* test.

The court in *Howard* also considered the judgments in *Post Office v Wallser*, in particular the observation of Lord Justice Lawton (at p 673) that "...the concept of a normal retiring age does not depend exclusively, or indeed at all, on the terms of the contract", and that of Lord Justice Bridge (at p 673) that the normal retiring age was not necessarily to be discovered in the contract of employment. Lord Denning concluded that those observations only applied when there was no term in the contract fixing the time of retirement.

Because of the doubts expressed by two members of the court as to the correctness of the *Nothman* test and the difficulty in following certain of the observations made in the *Wallser* case, the Court of Appeal in *Howard*'s case gave leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Their Lordships had been informed that although the appellant was legally aided, yet for purely domestic reasons he decided against proceeding with his appeal and there the matter rested.

They did not take the view that there was any conflict as such between the *Wallser* and the *Howard* cases. They shared the *difficulty* in following certain of the observations made in the *Wallser* case and were on the whole prepared to accept the reconciliation suggested by Lord Denning.

Accordingly, if and in so far as the employee wished to argue that "normal retiring age" was not the earliest age at which an employee could be required to retire, he must seek to do so in the House of Lords.

Further, if he also wished to criticize the interpretation of paragraph 10442 of the Estacode, as laid down in *Howard*'s case, he could only seek to do so in the House of Lords.

The industrial tribunal, having considered the documents and heard oral evidence from the *employee, found* that he understood the implications of his becoming an established civil servant and, in particular, that he would thereafter be subject to the Estacode.

Like the Employment Appeal Tribunal, from whose decision on May 7, 1981, the employee appealed, their Lordships had no doubt that the industrial tribunal was *correct in making* that decision.

Miss Slade took a point based upon the following provision to be found in the departmental policy on normal retirement: "As a general rule, those who, on reaching age 60, have not completed 20 years' reckonable service will, if efficient and willing, be allowed to remain but regressed where appropriate, until 20 years' service has been completed or until age 65, whichever is the earlier."

"Regression" was defined in the document as "entering a lower grade at age 60".

Miss Slade submitted that employees who attained 60 years without having achieved 20 years' service did not have a normal retiring age of 60. Provided they were efficient and willing they were entitled to remain in their employment until 20 years' service had been completed or until age 65.

The departmental policy did not give the employee the right to remain after 60 in the "position" which he previously held. It merely provided that as a general rule those who on reaching age 60 had not completed 20 years' reckonable service would be allowed to remain in the department's employment, but at a lower grade. The employee could not contend that the departmental policy provided for his continued employment in the relevant position beyond the age of 60.

Accordingly, this appeal would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Simmonds Church Rackham; Treasury Solicitor.

ICI scholarships not taxable emoluments

icks v Firth (Inspector of axes)

ohnson v Firth (Inspector of axes)

fore Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, rd Scarman, Lord Bridge of arwich, Lord Brandon of Oakook and Lord Templeman

peeches delivered December 16]

Scholarship awards paid by the ustees of the Imperial Chemical dustries Educational Trust to ildren of the taxpayers, higherid employees of ICI, were not able as emoluments of the hers' employments.

The House of Lords, Lord mpleman dissenting, allowed peals by the taxpayers, Malcolm nes Wicks and Maurice Johnson, om the Court of Appeal (Lord stice Oliver and Lord Justice atkins, Lord Denning, Master of Rolls, dissenting), who on ovember 13, 1981 (*The Times*, ovember 14, 1981; [1982] Ch 355) owed appeals by the Inland venue from the decision of Mr stice Goulding, who had allowed peals by the taxpayers, brought as t cases, from decisions of special mmissioners.

Section 375 (1) of the Income and rporation Taxes Act 1970 ovides: "Income arising from a olarship held by a person ceiving full-time instruction at a iversity [etc] shall be exempt m income tax, and no account ll be taken of any such income in nputing the amount of income income tax purposes."

Section 61 of the Finance Act 76 provides: "(1) Where ... a son is employed in director's or her-paid employment and – (a) reason of his employment there provided for him, or for others ng members of his family or usehold, any benefit to which this tion applies; ... there is to be ated as emoluments of the ployment, and accordingly rgeable to income tax under edule E, an amount equal to atever is the cash equivalent of benefit ... (3) ... the persons viding a benefit are those at ose cost the provision is made."

By section 72 (3): "... all such vision as is mentioned in this apter [II] which is made for an ployee, or for members of his ily or household, by his ployer, are deemed to be paid to made for him or them by reason is employment."

Mr F. Heyworth Talbot, QC, Mr aham Aaronson and Mr Terence wschenson for the taxpayers; Mr C. Potter, QC and Mr Robert nwath for the Inland Revenue.

LORD FRASER said that the t question of law was whether the nefits, consisting of awards to artin Wicks and Christine nson of, for 1978-79, £600 and 50 respectively, had been pro*ded at the cost of ICI in the sense* section 61(3) of the 1976 Act.

His Lordship agreed with Lord mpleman that the answer was in the affirmative. It followed that, by reason of section 72(3), the benefit in each case was deemed to have been made by reason of the father's employment, and therefore that the cash equivalent, or cost of providing the benefit, was to be treated as an emolument of the father's employment and chargeable to income tax under Schedule E (section 61(1)).

The second question was whether the emoluments were exempt, on the ground that they were income "arising from a scholarship" within the meaning of section 375(1) of the 1970 Act. His Lordship entirely agreed with the reasons given by Lord Bridge for answering that question also in the affirmative.

In addition it seemed to his Lordship, in the first place, that the contrary view depended on an unduly literal reading of sections 61(1) and 375(1), which failed to give effect to the clear intention of Parliament expressed in section 375(1) that scholarship income should be exempt from income tax.

In the second place, even reading the two sections literally, it was not correct to describe the notional income created by section 61(1) as income "arising from" an emolument. It was to be treated as an emolument of the employee – the father – and like all emoluments it necessarily was income: 1970 Act, section 183(1). But it arose from the scholarship awarded to the child.

LORD BRIDGE said that he agreed with Lord Templeman that the awards to Martin and Christine were benefits provided at the cost of the taxpayers' employers within the meaning of section 61(3) of the 1976 Act.

It followed that by section 72(3), the benefits were deemed to be provided by reason of the taxpayers' employments and that, therefore, by section 61(1), amounts equal to the cash equivalents of the benefits were to be treated as emoluments of the employments and accordingly chargeable to income tax under Schedule E.

It was common ground that the awards were "scholarships" within the meaning of section 375(1).

The argument for the taxpayers was that the effect of section 61 of the 1976 Act was to attribute to the taxpayer a certain sum of money which was to be treated as part of his income for tax purposes. The fact that it was notional income of the taxpayer arising from a statutory fiction did not prevent it from being "income" within the meaning of section 375.

If one then asked what gave rise to that income, the answer must be the scholarship awarded to the taxpayer's child, for that was the benefit the provision of which brought into operation the machinery of section 61. That which was treated as income under section 61 was accordingly income arising *from a scholarship under section* 375.

His Lordship found that argument not only engagingly simple but also *compelling*. If there was a fallacy in it, he had been unable to detect it. It did not involve any straining of language beyond its natural meaning, and his Lordship should require to be persuaded that there were cogent reasons for denying the taxpayer an exemption to which, on the face of it, he appeared to be entitled.

The commissioners had said: "The charge under section 61 is on the cash equivalent of the benefit provided, not on the benefit itself. The cash equivalent is not of itself income but is to be treated as an emolument. A notional sum so treated is not . . . covered by the words 'income arising from a scholarship'."

His Lordship could not follow that reasoning. That which a statute deemed to be income, whatever the precise language used to achieve that effect, could and should be treated as income for all purposes. If it was income *prima facie* liable to bear tax, it was equally income *prima facie* eligible to qualify for any relevant exemption.

Section 375 reenacted without change section 28 of the Finance Act 1920, which was said to have been intended only to exempt from taxation scholarship income in the hands of the scholarship holder. Assuming that to be so, section 375 had to be construed in the new statutory context created by the 1976 Act.

The legislature, enacting the latter had had no need to provide an express exemption of scholarships from the fringe benefits to be taxed under Chapter II if the language of section 375, in its ordinary meaning, was already apt to provide such an exemption.

The earlier limitation on the scope of section 375 was irrelevant to its operation and effect when read in conjunction with the charging provision of section 61 of the 1976 Act, and the language of section 61 could not have intended that the sums required to be "treated as emoluments of the employment, and accordingly chargeable to income tax under Schedule E" should be ineligible for any appropriate reliefs and exemptions made available by provisions to be found elsewhere in the general corpus of taxing legislation, such as section 375 of the 1970 Act.

Lord Scarman agreed with Lord Fraser and Lord Bridge.

Lord Brandon agreed with Lord Bridge.

LORD TEMPLEMAN said that the taxpayers had argued that the scholarships had not been provided "at the cost" of ICI within section 61(3) of the 1976 Act: the trust fund had been settled by ICI but the scholarships had been provided at *the cost of the trust fund or the* trustees.

In his Lordship's opinion the scholarships had not been provided *at the cost of the trust fund*. They had been provided at the cost of ICI and not the trustees because the trustees with moneys supplied by ICI had only been performing fiduciary duties imposed on them by ICI. All the trust powers and discretions and other authorized activities of the trustees had emanated from and been established and defined by ICI.

The capital moneys necessary for the performance of the trustees' functions had been provided by ICI. The income of the trust fund had been sacrificed by ICI to the same purpose. The trustees could only continue to award scholarships if ICI remained able and willing to bear their cost. Martin and Christine could appropriately thank the trustees for the awards of their scholarships, but they could only thank ICI for their generosity in meeting their cost.

Their Lordships had been invited by the taxpayers to express a view as to the meaning of the expression "by reason of his employment" for *the purposes of section 61 and to* determine whether tax would have been chargeable if the true construction of section 61(3) had been different from that which his Lordship had indicated. He did not feel tempted to accept that invitation.

Whether a benefit provided at the cost of a third party was provided by reason of his employment must depend on a variety of circumstances including the source of the benefit and the relationship, rights and expectations of the employer, the employee and the third party respectively. His Lordship declined to speculate.

As to section 375, the taxpayers' submission involved contradiction between section 61 of the 1976 Act and section 375, because section 61, according to their argument, provided that income arising from a scholarship should be subject to income tax, whereas section 375 provided that income arising from scholarship should be exempt from it.

In his Lordship's opinion, no such conflict arose because section 61 did not have the effect of taxing income arising from a scholarship. It provided that an amount equal to the cost of any benefit should be treated as emoluments of the employment and chargeable to tax accordingly under Schedule E.

The income that arose under section 61 was the income of an *emolument. The amount taxed* could not fairly be described as "income arising from a scholarship".

The only income that arose from a scholarship was the sum paid by the trustees to the scholarship holder. That sum was not taxed by section 61, or at all. An emolument was not a scholarship, and income arising from an emolument was not income arising from a scholarship.

Solicitors: Mr V. O. White; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Proper law of Lloyd's policy

Amin Rasheed Shipping Corporation v Kuwait Insurance Co

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Robert Goff

[Judgment delivered December 15]

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments, the Master of the Rolls dissenting, dismissed an appeal by plaintiffs, Amin Rasheed Shipping Corporation, a shipping company based in Dubai, against the order of Mr Justice Bingham on March 30 (*The Times*, April 1; [1982] 1WLR 961) who set aside an order obtained on the plaintiffs' *ex parte* application for service in Kuwait of notice of their writ in respect of an insurance policy on their ship, the Al Wahab, issued by the defendants, Kuwait Insurance Co, of Kuwait (KIC).

The form of the policy closely followed the form of the Lloyd's standard marine policy but gave Kuwait as the place of issue and provided for claims to be payable in Kuwait.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

Order 11, rule 1 of the Rules of the Supreme Court provides: "... service of a writ, out of the jurisdiction is permissible with the leave of the court in the following cases, that is to say – ...(f) if the action begun by the writ is brought against a defendant not domiciled or ordinarily resident in Scotland to enforce, rescind, dissolve, annul or otherwise affect a contract, or to recover damages or obtain other relief in respect of the breach of a contract, being (in either case) a contract which – ... (iii) is by its terms, or by implication, governed by English law. ..."

Mr Colin Ross-Munro, QC and Miss Barbara Dohmann for the plaintiffs; Mr Adrian Hamilton, QC and Mr Roger John Thomas for the defendants.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, dissenting, said that the basis of the judge's order was that there was no jurisdiction under Order 11, rule 1, of the Rules of the Supreme Court to grant leave to serve the proceedings out of the jurisdiction.

He held further that if, contrary to his view, the plaintiffs' claim fell within Order 11, he would in the exercise of his discretion have set the service aside.

The court was only concerned with paragraph *(f) (iii) of Order 11*, rule 1, which authorized, but did not require, the court to give leave *to serve proceedings out of the* jurisdiction where the action was in respect of a contract "by its terms, or by implication, governed by English law".

It was not suggested that there was any agreement between the parties in express terms or that any such agreement could be inferred. The test to be derived from the authorities could be simply stated: the proper law of any contract was that system of law with which the transaction had its closest and most real connexion.

Stating the test was one thing: applying it quite another. The test involved an exercise in judgment, a weighing of a multitude of different factors.

The insurance effected by the plaintiffs was upon a small cargo vessel, the Al Wahab. The plaintiffs were a Liberian company who carried on business from Dubai. The defendants (KIC) were a Kuwait insurance company.

The vessel was first insured *against war and marine risks for 12* months from April 29, 1977 and the cover was renewed for 1978/9 and 1979/80. The claim was upon the 1979/80 policy, under which the trading limits were Arabian Gulf.

The court had been invited to weigh many factors. There were two starters in the proper law race: Kuwaiti law and English law.

Pointing towards Kuwaiti law were the facts that KIC was a Kuwaiti company, the plaintiffs were not an English company and although not Kuwaiti, carried on business in the Arabian Gulf, the policy was issued in Kuwait and it provided for claims to be paid in Kuwait where *prima facie*, the premium would also be paid.

Against that was to be set the form of the policy; and the fact that it was written in English sterling, a matter of very little significance as his Lordship would have expected a policy on a vessel which traded outside Kuwaiti waters to be written in an internationally accepted currency, probably in English sterling or US dollars.

The form and terms of the policy itself were a single factor of very considerable weight. The policy was based upon the Lloyd's SG form of policy set out in Schedule I to the Marine Insurance Act 1906 with slight adaptations.

The judge had concluded that he saw no reason why the Kuwaiti *courts would encounter difficulty* in giving the policy its correct commercial interpretation. That *seemed to his Lordship* to reveal an error of approach. The Kuwaiti courts would not be concerned only with interpretation, but also with the special concepts of the law of marine insurance.

Moreover the proper law of the contract fell to be determined when the contract was made and before *any question of a claim arose; and* in the context of proper law as contrasted with discretion, the possible judicial difficulties were immaterial. The sole question was with what system of law the transaction had the closest and most real connexion.

The crucial question was whether when a Kuwaiti judge informed himself of the law of marine insurance, he was informing himself of Kuwaiti or English law. His Lordship had no doubt that he was informing himself of English law. Quantitively and qualitatively the law with which the transaction had the closest and most real connexion was that of England.

As to the exercise of discretion, the judge described the policy as part of the *lingua franca* of international marine insurance. He could also have said that the Commercial Court in London was the *curia franca* of international commerce, in so far as that commerce was based upon the rules and concepts of English law. It was a court which had an unrivalled expertise in marine insurance where that insurance was governed by English law.

In the circumstances, his Lordship felt able to substitute his own view of how the discretion should be exercised and he would exercise it in favour of refusing the application to set aside service of the proceeding and by allowing the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE MAY said that the plaintiffs' claim was laid under the 1979 policy and it was to the circumstances of that policy that the court had to look. In order to ascertain its proper law the court could only look to it and to any relevant facts and circumstances occurring or existing prior to its making.

Where the parties had not expressly stated the law which was to apply, and where their intention could not be inferred from the circumstances, the test by which to ascertain the proper law was to decide with which system of law the transaction to which the contract gave rise had its closest and most *real connextion: see Bonython v Commonwealth of Australia* ([1951] AC 201, 219).

The form in which the 1979 policy was expressed which reflected so many English decisions and concepts was the decisive factor. His Lordship would respectfully differ from the judge and hold that the proper law of the contract was English law.

But it had not been shown that the judge erred in principle in reaching the conclusion that had English law been the proper law of the 1979 policy he would have exercised his discretion in favour of KIC, or that it was clearly wrong.

His Lordship would, were it open to him, have exercised his discretion in the same way as the judge; see *per* Lord Diplock in the *Rockware Glass* case ([1978] AC 795, 811-812).

Lord Wilberforce in *The Atlantic Star* ([1974] AC 436, 468) had referred to the "instinctive process" to decide what justice demanded: see *per* Lord Salmon in the *Rockware Glass* case p819.

In the result, although for a different reason from that principally relied on by the judge, his Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that in the light of the evidence he was unable to accept the submission that at the time of the issue of the relevant policy there was no marine insurance law in Kuwait. It was obvious that the policy in question was based almost literally upon the standard Lloyd's policy and literally upon the Institute Clauses.

Like the judge his Lordship found it difficult to believe that, in the absence of any express provision for the governing law or exclusive jurisdiction clause, the use of a form of policy which had become so much a part of the currency of international commerce provided of itself any very strong indication that English law should apply.

It was not permissible to pray in aid the later policy as evidence to be taken into account for the purposes of ascertaining the proper law of the earlier policy.

His Lordship was in agreement with the judge that the contract was governed by the law of Kuwait and would dismiss the appeal.

The question of the exercise of discretion did not, on his Lordship's view of the case, arise.

Solicitors: Constant and Constant; Ince & Co.

Consequences of a new trial

icroflash Ltd v Trusthouse rte PLC

fore Sir Douglas Frank, QC

dgment delivered December 17]

When considering whether to pen a trial for the purpose of eiving fresh evidence the court s justified in taking into account possible consequences on the ties to the action his Lordship ing as deputy judge of the een's Bench Division held using an application by the fendants.

The plaintiffs, who carried on the siness of taking photographs at ial functions for Grosvenor use under a contract between mselves and the defendants breach of a contract in writing dated 1947. The defendants at the opening of the trial were given leave to plead a copy of a document dated 1951 which was signed by the defendants but not by the plaintiffs.

On December 13, 1982 his Lordship, delivering a reserved judgment, held that the only agreement extant was that of 1947 and that a reasonable notice terminating the 1947 agreement was one expiring on *July 31, 1983*.

Thereafter the defendants found a photocopy of the 1951 agreement signed by both parties. The defendants thereupon applied for an order deferring the drawing up and issue of the certificate of trial pending the hearing of further to the action and their submission of the existence of a 1951 contract. His Lordship *determined* that the question of reopening of the trial should be heard.

Mr Richard Slowe for the plaintiffs; Mr Charles Gray for the defendants.

SIR DOUGLAS FRANK said that the court had the power to order a retrial and in exercising the discretion *the overriding consider*ation was to ensure that justice was done.

The principles to be applied were set out by the Court of Appeal in *Ladd v Marshall* ([1954] 1 WLR 1489). The most important test was whether the evidence could not diligence for use at the trial. Although the circumstances reasonable *diligence* meant utmost diligence and that clearly was not done.

Although the possible consequences on the parties when deciding whether or not to exercise the discretion were not mentioned by the Court of Appeal the court was justified in taking such possible consequences into account.

The plaintiffs had been treated in a high-handed manner and this was not a case where the plaintiffs should be once more put into a state of uncertainty because of the defendants' failure to produce the document.

Solicitors: Mr William T Stockler;

Equipment for visual sermons not 'necessary'

White (Inspector of Taxes) v Higginbottom

Before Mr Justice Vinelott

[Judgment delivered December 21]

The Vicar of Attleborough's claim to deduct £134 that he spent on a slide projector from his taxable income under the capital allowance provisions in the Finance Act 1971 could not be allowed.

His Lordship held in a *reserved* judgment in the Chancery Division that the equipment used to provide "visual sermons" was not "necessary" for the performance of a vicar's duties and thus did not come within the relieving provision of section 47(1) of the Act. He allowed an appeal by the Crown from a determination made by the General Commissioners for Nuneaton that the Rev Richard Higginbottom was entitled to deduct £134 from his Schedule E income tax assessment for 1979-80 of £3,082.

Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown; Mr Andrew Thornhill for the vicar.

that the vicar had bought the projector in 1979 on his appointment to the praish. He used it to provide visual sermons in the church. He neither used nor kept it at his home.

The sum involved was very small but the Crown regarded the case as giving rise to an important point of principle. It had agreed to pay the vicar's costs of the hearing regardless of the outcome.

Section 41(1) of the Finance Act 1971 provided for capital allowances for expenditure incurred by a trader on the provision of machinery or plant. By section 47 (1) the same allowances applied to "(a) professions, employments, vocations and offices ... as they apply in relation to trades: provided that – (i) *in their application to an office or* employment, the said provisions shall apply only to machinery or plant which is necessarily provided for use in the performance of the duties thereof ..."

The Crown said that section 47(1) equipment was purchased by *reason* of the vicar's personal choice and was not "necessary" for the performance of his duties.

Mr Thornhill argued that the test in section 47(1) was less strict than the rigid test laid down by section 189(1) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 for the deduction of expenses for Schedule E taxpayers, namely that a taxpayer *had been necessarily* obliged to incur expenditure in the performance of his duties.

He said that the words "necessarily provided for use in the performance of his duties" were apt to cover the case where although the purchase was not something that any holder of an office or employment would have to provide in *order properly to perform* his duties, it was something which a particular holder of an office or employment had to provide in order to perform the duties in the way in which he chose to perform them.

The equipment could be said to *use in the performance of*" those duties notwithstanding that the expenditure in providing it was not expenditure incurred "necessarily in the performance of" those duties.

That distinction was too subtle. The same test had to be applied under section 47(1) as under section 189(1). The commissioners had found as a fact that another vicar could have performed the *religious* ministry without the equipment and that this vicar would have been able to do his job without the equipment.

He had purchased the equipment not in order to carry out duties which a vicar with less devotion to his work might not have though it his duty to perform, but in order to perform his duties as vicar in what *he* considered to be the most effective way.

The findings of fact were inconsistent with the commissioners' determination and the appeal was allowed.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; R. S. Bull & Co,

CRICKET: AUSTRALIA UNDERLINE THEIR SUPERIORITY

Last rites before surrender of Ashes

From John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent, Sydney

Any lingering doubts there may have been as to which is the better side were dispelled here yesterday when Australia, to all intents and purposes, made sure of regaining the Ashes. Having overcome an awkward opening on a turning pitch they took their second innings from 90 for three to 382 all out. Needing 460 to win England found time in the three overs for which they batted to lose Cook.

A superb innings by Hughes took pride of place. Until yesterday he had not made a first-class 50 in Sydney. Technically and temperamentally it was a quite outstanding piece of batting. In this form there is, among the orthodox school, no better player in the world. His innings could be used as a model of how to play oneself in on a turning pitch and of how then to carry the attack. His judgement of length was unerring; he was quick on his feet and played beautifully straight. His partnership of 149 with Border, who also played extremely well, put a virtual end to England's chances.

Hughes may finish the series as the only batsman on either side to average 50. His scores have been 62, 0, 39 not out, 88, 66, 48, 29 and now 137. The English spinners, Hemmings amd Miller, given the chance they had been waiting for, failed to take it. It will be said on their behalf that Hughes was out for only eight on Tuesday, caught at short leg off Hemmings. But the umpire was not sure, and that was that. Yesterday, in gorgeous weather, the only wicket they took before tea was Hookes's, in time, in fact, to keep the game open.

When it mattered most, during the morning, the batsmen were given too much rope. To be frank, Miller's record (55 wickets in 31 Tests before this one) is not that of a match-winner. I had high hopes of Hemmings, who took eight wickets in the match here against New South Wales in November and is confident enough to have relished the challenge. When the day began only Hughes, Hookes and Border stood between England and Marsh, who could be said to be the beginning of the end of an Australian innings. But Hughes and Border were simply too good. It was their day – and from the first hour onwards it never looked like being anything else.

Make no mistake, it was a useful day for bowling off breaks on the Sydney Cricket Ground. There was a breeze to harness and to cool the brow. It so happened that I watched the morning's play alongside Jim Laker and Hugh nTayfield, two great off spinners whose fingers, though they are 59 and 53 respectively, were itching. I thought not only of what they might have done, but of Titmus, who used to bowl so well here, and even of Emburey, earning his keep in South Africa.

When play started Australia, with seven wickets in hand, led by 167 runs. If England could restrict their last seven to say 120 they might still have a chance. It was by no means unthinkable. With the ball turning, slowly but at times appreciably, the Australians were understandably apprehensive. To such an extent did Willis put his faith in Hemmings and Miller that by the time the new ball was taken, 40 minutes after lunch, he and Botham had bowled barely a dozen overs between them. During the first hour, as the two sides contested the initiative, it was an enthralling contest.

After 25 minutes Hookes, half forward to Miller, was leg before, playing for non-existent turn. Another wicket then and England were still in the match. But it was not to be. Hughes played almost faultlessly. His one great stroke of luck was when he played on to Hemmings without a bail coming off. He used his feet both to drive, or to lay back and hook or cut. His and Border's was a partnership of the highest class. As the morning went on their strokeplay became more confident. When Cowans took over from Hemmings at 152 for four, he was savaged.

Another captain – Brearley is the obvious example – would have done more than Willis to unsettle the batsmen, more to break up the developing pattern. Willis just looked on, arms folded – a tall, detached figure, doing a very difficult job to the best of his ability. Tactically he finds it hard to cope. Hughes and Border are probably the best players of spin bowling in Australia. By lunch, taken at 194 for four, they had made Australia more or less safe from defeat.

A poor morning for England was followed by just as unsuccessful an afternoon. Willis decided that the time had come even for Cook to bowl. Within their self-imposed limitatins the batsmen began to do much as they pleased. In his second over with the new ball, taken as soon as it was due, at 246 for four, Willis was hit for three fours. There was some brilliant strokeplay, with the hooking of both Border and Hughes bringing the crowd (31,716) to its feet, as did a drive for six, high up the Hill, by Hughes and also the cover drive which took him to his eighth Test hundred, three of them against England.

In the 37 overs of the morning Australia scored 104 runs for the loss of Hookes. In another 35 between lunch and tea they made 114 for the loss of border, blisteringly caught at slip by Botham. After tea Miller went ot his hundred, as it were, when Hughes, taking a couple of paces, drove him over extra cover for the second of his three sixes. Soon afterwards Hemmings went to his. They will neither of them remember yesterday with much affection.

Randall, suffering from hay fever, was replaced in the field by the irrepressible Gould. Marsh, sweeping at Hemmings, was caught off bat and pad, having made a fairly easy 41. Whereupon Botham, at mid wicket, and Gower, at long on, took fine running catches, Botham's to bring Hughes's innings to a fitting end. Finally, and ironically when Lamb threw out Hogg England got the run out decision out of upire Johnson which would have meant so much to them at the start of the match. There was much merriment, even while Australia were losing their last four wickets for only 32.

● Faisalabad (Reuter) – The dark clouds which threatened rain here yesterday could represent India's only hope of saving the third Test against Pakistan when play resumes today.

SCORES: India 372 (S M Patil 85, S M H Kirmani 66, Madan Lal, G R Viswanath 53; Imran Khan 6 for 100); Pakistan 594 for 6 (Zaheer Abbas 168, Javed Miandad 126, Imran Khan 117, Salim Malik 102.

BBC coverage 'a success'

The BBC's first venture in bringing live cricket coverage on television by satellite from foreign parts in the early hours of yesterday morning was a considerable success, according to a spokesman, although actual viewing figures are still awaited.

With the final Test at an interesting stage, the decisiion was taken to show two hours live from Sydney. However with Australia well on top, and bearing in mind a highlights programme on BBC 2, today it was decided the audience would not be big enough to justify the cost of showing the cricket again last night. "But we had many complimentary calls", the BBC said. "Lessons have been learned and the viewing figures will be studied with great interest".



On the Border line: a narrow escape for Australia's batsman

AUSTRALIA: First innings 314 (A R Border 89, J Dyson 79, I T Botham four for 75.

Second Innings

J Dyson c Gower b Willis	2
K C Kessels lbw b Botham	53
G S Chapell c Randall b Hemmings	11
K J Hughes c Botham b Hemmings	137
D W Hookes lbw b Miller	19
A R Border c Botham b Cowans	83
R W Marsh c Taylor b Hemmings	41
B Yardley c Botham b Hemmings	0
G F Lawson not out	13
J R Thomson c Gower b Miller	12
R M Hogg run out	0
Extras (lb7, nb4)	11
Total	382

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-23, 2-30, 3-82, 4-113, 5-262, 6-350, 7-357, 8-358, 9-382.

BOWLING: Willis, 10-2-33-1; Cowans, 13-1-47-1; Hemming, 47-16-116-3; Miller, 49-3-12-133; Botham, 16-0-35-1, Cook, 2-1-7-0.

ENGLAND: First Innings 237 (D Gower 70, D W Randall 70, J R Thomson five for 50).

Second Innings

G Cook lbw b Lawson	2
C J Tavaré not out	[illegible]
E E Hemmings not out	4
Extras (nb1)	1
Total (one wicket)	8

Bowling: Lawson, 2-0-7-1; Hogg, 1-1-0-0.

Money may matter but, in the end, the men decide the outcome

In these egalitarian days – and I must hasten to say I devoutly believe in bread for all but shall definitely withold my vote from anyone trying to abolish jam – it is sometimes argued that as yachting is allegedly a rich man's sport, it cannot really count when we assess our contemporary sporting heroes.

It is worth mentioning in this context that six yachtsmen and women have appeared in the annual awards of the Sports Writers' Association, and the majority of those who win Olympic medals could not, of course, afford the equipment with which they compete.

Now there is yachting and yachting. The fact that sales of the Mirror dinghy are far into five figures suggests that the sport extends some way beyond the social confines of Debrett. And if the owners, and part-owners, of unseaworthy but treasured craft of 20ft or less, who are threatened with divorce upon the arrival of the fitting-out season every Easter, were laid end to end in their gumboots, they would probably stretch from here to Peking.

We are a seafairing nation, and largely (in a manner of speaking) on the cheap, priding ourselves on resourcefulness. Sir Alec Rose circumnavigated the globe in a cutter, Lively Lady, which cost hardly more than a couple of packaged family holidays to Ibiza. What is more, he could show you where Ibiza is on the map.

Sailing, in fact, is one of the few remaining areas in which men and women with little money may prove themselves, as Tom McLean and the American, Bill Dunlop, have recently done in their cockle-shell craft.

A feeling for the sea runs in our veins and, for my money, the most fascinating sporting event of 1983, after the inaugural world athletics championships in Helsinki, is the America's Cup, to be sailed off Newport, Rhode Island, in the autumn.

I should, perhaps, here declare an interest, in that the British challenge is being made by Royal Burnham YC, under whose burgee I tentatively jogged around the North Sea and English Channel from Breskens to Brest for some years under the benign impression that I was giving my family a holiday. Such sailing is as far from what will happen in September as the midwife's Mini is from Brands Hatch.

The America's Cup is big money. The Victory syndicate, under the chairmanship of the international banker, Peter de Savary, is putting up $8m, while the American boats vying to defend the trophy which they have held continuously through 24 challenges since 1851 are spending a collective $30m. Before even reaching the challenge round of seven races, Victory will have to sail some 60 elimination races, starting in June, against other challengers from Australia, France, Italy and Canada.

Yet the fact that mounting a challenge can cost almost as much as building a stadium should not obscure the truth that the outcome will be determined by the skill, mental and physical endurance, and will to win of the 11-men crewing the winning boat every bit as much as with the 11 members of a cricket team. Only more so.

Part of the fascination of the event is that not only does it have to be sailed in the defender's waters by challengers built exclusively in the home country, but the rules are written by the Americans, in what they would regard as English, and the Jury of Appeal of the International Yacht Racing Union will, if Victory is the successful challenger, consist of non-English speaking members – a situation of limitless possibility. "We shall be sailing as much to the jury as to the weather", one of Victory's crew says guardedly.

One of the more important men in the contest will be the principal surveyor from Lloyd's of London, one Maurice Jobling, who will be entitled to re-measure hulls and rig of all yachts right up to the last minute before a race. The tolerances of Lloyd's American representative are, apparently, not to be tolerated. The America's Cup is a fertile field for would-be Stephen Potters.

DAVID MILLER

Falklands analogies are becoming embarassingly fashionable, and it seems to me of dubious taste that a strong flavour of that particular contest has been introduced into this year's Boat Show at Earls Court, where the Victory syndicate have a stand.

Yet it is a fact that the efficiency of any piece of expensive equipment ultimately depends on the calibre of the men operating it, and it is this factor which is currently generating a flood of commercial interest and goodwill from British industry for the Victory venture.

At the head of the squad of 20 or so sailors vying for a place in the final selection is Harry Cudmore, a raw-boned man with a sort of Charlton Heston face, who is one of the most experienced and successful big-boat helmsmen in the world. It is probable that he will helm the starts and determine the tactics, with Phil Crebbin, almost equally experienced, sharing the helming during races.

Cudmore, who has just spent his first Christmas in four years at home instead of competing in Australian waters, says: "It will be more important in the the races where you go than how. The races are above all about pressure, and it will be relentless. We want as many potential skippers, with that kind of mentality, as possible in the eventual crew. It has to be an obsession.

"Absolute consistency is the key factor. Lack of weakness will be more important than dramatic strength. The most critical decision the syndicate has made is to base our 18-months preparation in America. The reason Jack Nicklaus has won more golf championships than most is as much his accumulated experience as skill."

Already in training, the squad has put behind it the equivalent of two trans-Atlantic crossings, working a 70-hour week. Three-quarters of the crew, average age 28, are bachelors. The logistics of these 65ft 12-metre boats, 30 tonnes stripped out of everything but essentials, with 1,800 square feet of sail, are frighteningly physical. Whereas on our modest cruiser my son could handle the bagged mainsail when he was only 12, on Victory it takes five men to lift it.

There are two tonnes and a half of loading on the headsail sheet winches, and in competition the boat will be tacking once every 60 seconds.

Erroneously allowed to drop a foot, the main boom would split a man's head like a matchstick. Yet in six months the crew have cut the time in which they can switch a mainsail from 30 minutes down to eight, so that they can now contemplate a change from their rigger launch within a few minutes of the 10-minute gun.

There is some concern that changing to a second brand-new boat, supposed to be launched in May, will leave insufficient time for adjustment by the crew; but above deck everything will be indentical to the first boat launched last year. "The boys won't know the difference", de Savary, whose enthusiasm is boundless, claims.

There has been much controversy, and uncharacteristic squeals from the Americans, over the surveillance launch which the syndicate commissioned to shadow the American boats in training, but Cudmore says: "We have not learned anything technically about their gear or sails, only that they are bloody good and we started alarmingly behind.

'If we had not studied them we would have continued to think we were good until it was too late to discover the difference, the way Lionheart did (in 1980), showing surprise when Freedom was out training at 7am on race days. But we have never harassed their boats, and now we're definitely catching up".

At the end of the day, one of the oldest competitions in the world which has taunted and frustrated some of the best sports philanthropist millionaires, is more about men than money.



The beauty of our America's Cup challenger sailing out of the eye of the sun: Victory sets a course for home during match-racing exercises against Australia, her crew hoping for success in the elimination races before this summer's challenge

Book review

Fresh eye and balanced view on bodyline

Ronald Mason has written several good books about cricket, the best of them, I think – at least up to now – his biography of Hobbs. He tells us that he hesitated for years before writing *Ashes in the Mouth* (The Hambledon Press, £7.95), which is about the "bodyline" tour of Australia in 1932-33. He and others whom he consulted – including some who played in the matches – were inclined to think that too much had been written about it already; and wondered whether it would be right to revive these old forgotten far-off things, and battles of long ago.

I am glad he did decide to write it, and that he took his time about it. Certainly much has been written about that series, but nearly all of it by participants, or those close to it. The best first-hand account we have is Jack Fingleton's, but though he waited fourteen years before putting it into print, even he still had the smell of battle in his nostrils, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting, and cried ha ha! among the trumpets.

The account by D. R. Jardine, the English captain, is curiously flat reading at times as Mason acutely observes almost as if it had been ghosted, though Jardine was a literate man. Bradman said that you could read Jardine's book from end to end without discovering what bodyline was. The account by Larwood, the demon bowler, was ghosted, and throws little light on his inner feelings.

The account by Warner, the English manager, is interesting; but he is so concerned to exculpate himself that it has to be treated cautiously as evidence. So there was a real need for a balanced account to be written, from a distance in time, by someone who was *not* a participant. Mason so widely read in cricketing history, was just the man for the job.

Larwood: 'compact perfection'

He is a good writer, occasionally a little prolix, but that is a defect of his quality. I enjoyed the paragraph on great fast-bowlers: –

"Gregory bounded joyously at his victims, McDonald's devastating bullets were loosed out of the deceptions of a light caressing grace, Constantine leaped and grinned, Tyson lunged and lumbered ... and Larwood somehow had a compact perfection of combined grace and utility that outdid them all. He demonstrated a classical beauty of movement at the same time as he embodied an entirely effective co-ordination of strength and power".

He explains the difference between Jardine's remorselessly applied "Leg theory" (as many as five balls out of six were bouncers aimed at the body, with as many as eight men on the leg side) and later terrors:

"Horrendous as Lillee and Thomson could be . . . they did not have at their backs the same kind of determined logical policy that Jardine conceived or, I am bold to suggest, the technical accuracy that Larwood commanded, nor did they have the support of a crowded legside field. They were two gifted and vigorous individualists thirsting for blood, honour and glory. . . . Larwood was a highly disciplined athlete operating under detailed orders dictated by a practised and ruthless tactician."

The time the tour came nearest to a full-scale riot was in the Adelaide Test when Jardine switched the field to the leg side after Woodfull, the Australian captain, had been hit and hurt, though batting on. At that moment, Warner wrote, "practically the whole of Australia turned against us". Mason cannot elucidate what precisely happened – the accounts by Jardine and Larwood are contradictory: but this is one of the few problems that baffle him.

I would guess that he gets Bradman right. Bodyline had been designed to keep Bradman in check, and partly succeeded, though Bradman still had the highest Test average on either side. He sometimes combated Larwood by stepping away to leg and swatting the bumpers into the open spaces on the off: "a strange incongruous figure of cavorting brilliance, in the world but not of it".

He also, I think, gets Jardine right. A great commander, yes, who kept the loyalty of his men even though they may have disagreed with his tactics: and yet a man capable of curious lapses in communication with them. There was an instance of this with Bill Bowes, who has told the story himself, and even with Larwood: in each case because Hardine had not taken the trouble sufficiently to explain what he had in mind. "He had not got the first idea of how to handle human beings, more espicially mettlesome and gifted human beings": that is Mason's rather startling judgment, and it cannot be altogether true, but he has his evidence, carefully presented.

Perhaps the book does not take sufficiently into account English feelings. For instance, in 1935, in *For England and Yorkshire* (which he wrote himself) Herbert Sutcliffe explains the background to it in frank but rational terms. Sutcliffe was Jardine's senior professional, and a master of the hook stroke, but he does make a case, which ought not to be allowed to go by default. Nor perhaps does Mason take into account the depth of English public opinion, not just that of a fuddled and ignorant man in the street. A G MacDonell's novel, *How Like an Angel*, one of his best satires, is an essential authority for the English reaction. I am driven to the conclusion that Mason has not read it, and that his book would have been better if he had. But it is a very good one as it is.

Alan Gibson

Leak caused tour to be called off

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg

Somebody in South Africa telephoned Australia with news of a planned cricket tour by a world XI, mainly West Indians, and that put paid to the venture, Joe Pamensky, president of the South African Cricket Union (SACU) said here yesterday. He said he was "going to make every endeavour to locate the source of the south african telephone call, "but he was certain that it had "definitely not" been made by a member of the SACU board.

Late on Wednesday night Mr Pamensky said the tour had been called off because leaks of the plan resulted in "unreasonable pressure" being put on some of the players. Few people in South Africa believe Mr Pamensky.

In November, Mr Pamensky called a press conference to announce that a tour of South Africa by a Sri Lankan team was off because of pressure by the Sri Lankan Government. A week later a Sri Lankan team arrived, played 14 matches, including two ridiculous "tests" and went home on average £38,000 richer per man and to a 25-year ban by the Sri Lankan cricketing authorities.

Goldie for Hampshire

Chris Goldie, the Cambridge University wicketkeeper has joined Hampshire on a two-year contract as reserve to Bob Parkes. Goldie, aged 22, was born in Johannesburg and earned blues in 1981 and 1982. He has also played for the Middlesex 2nd XI.

Hampshire have also signed the England Schools opener Tony Middleton, from Winchester and Stephen Andrew.

HOCKEY

Glamorgan nucleus gives South Wales strong look

By Joyce Whitehead

In keeping with the tradition of South Wales being the first side to test the England's South and West teams as curtain-raisers to the territorial tournament, they do so again this weekend. The South provide the opposition at Cwmbran tomorrow (1.0) and on Sunday, South Wales play West at Charlton Park School, Cheltenham (2.30).

Even with the Welsh captain, Sheila Morrow, and the Welsh and Great Britain player, Marilyn Pugh not available, South Wales are a powerful unit. All but one of them play for Glamorgan, the odd one out being Susan Walters from Gwent. On Saturday, Judith Davies of Dartford College of Education, takes her place in the team for the first time (she was chosen for Glamorgan at the start of the season but has been unable to travel from Kent for matches).

As Glamorgan have already played and beaten four of England's top counties, Staffordshire 1-0, Essex 3-1, Suffolk 3-1 and Gloucestershire 7-1, and drawn 2-2 with Avon, South Wales will be a formidable opposition for the newly selected English territorial teams.

All selectors, these days, seem to work on Parkinson's Law, taking as long as possible before committing themselves. The South selectors are no exception. Although they have named 24 players for the two matches against South Wales A and B, it is still a secret who will play on which pitch.

The West, with their agile goalkeeper, Dawn Maddern of Cornwall, include four players from their new champion county, Gloucestershire, three from Somerset, three from Devon, and L. Jackson, of Hereford. Brimble and Mayes of Gloucestershire, are both new, and four of the others were in the B team last year.

The defence, led by Rosemary Goodridge, and Shoona Franks has become more reliable in recent years, but their problem will be to get the ball into the net. The captain, Susan Slocombe, and Vanessa Francis are quick enough, but may be given he space by South Wales.

SOUTH WALES (from): C. Brown, (Surrey), S. Butcher (Middlesex), A. Cannell (Middlesex), G. Dawson (Berkshire), K. Dodd (Berkshire), M. Flanagan (Middlesex), M. Franks (Middlesex), S. Fryer (Sussex), P. Gibbon (Berkshire), S. Goodwin (Sussex), S. Harding (Middlesex), R. Hine (Surrey), L. Hobley (Buckinghamshire), D. Jones (Surrey), S. Lister (Sussex), K. Parker (Middlesex), A. Pemberton (Middlesex), L. Randolph (Berkshire), C. Rule (Berkshire), E. Tarbox (Surrey), L. Upfold (Surrey), J. Walsh (Hampshire), R. Veal (Surrey), and J. Woods (Sussex).

WEST (from): S. Brimble (Gloucestershire), V. Francis (Gloucestershire), S. Franks (Somerset), R. Goodridge (Devon), L. Jackson (Hereford), D. Maddern (Cornwall), M. Mayes (Gloucestershire), S. Pearson (Devon), H. Saunders (Gloucestershire), S. Slocombe (captain, Somerset), J. Smith (Devon), J. Watkins (Somerset).

SOUTH WALES: J. Nairne, R. Percival, C. Thomas, R. Ellis, S. Walters, M. Medlow, J. Foston, J. Davies, S. James, S. Morgan, J. Williams.

STUDENT SPORT

New body to unite home countries

By Derek Wyatt

A milestone has been passed with the formation of a new student sports body merging the representative authorities of universities in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The annual meeting of the British Universities Sports Federation (BUSF) ended 21 years of division when it agreed on the British-based organization.

The structure and funding of the body – as yet nameless – was the centre of good-humoured and lively debate at the conference. In the end the recommendations of the BUSF work party – that the body be centrally based but with guarantees for the autonomy of each country – were accepted.

It might appear that all that remained was for the various athletic unions to disband and reconstitute themselves under the umbrella of the new organization. But there are personnel to consider and trusts and funds to re-allocate.

An opportunity was presented to observers from the non-university sector to comment on student sport. Harry Mawdsley, the chairman of British Colleges, said: "My organization was ready and willing to enter into negotiations to form one student sports organisation." Jenny Chryss, the president of the British Polytechnic Sports Association, cautiously welcomed the change, saying: "We are a coherent body and naturally interested in the concept of one student sports body."

VOLLEYBALL

Irish enter Spring Cup

By Paul Harrison

Northern Ireland have entered the women's section of the Spring Cup, the premier western European volleyball tournament, for the first time. Next year's competition will be held in England and the Irish have been drawn in the same preliminary pool as the hosts.

England, Northern Ireland, Austria and Spain play in Colchester from March 27 to 29, while Scotland play in Leeds with West Germany who were the runners-up in the last Spring Cup, Sweden and Israel. Other pools are at Bath and Leicester, where the holders, France, play. The top two teams from each pool go forward to the quarter-finals and the final is at Aston Villa Sports Centre, Birmingham, on April 3.

At the last Spring Cup, in Belgium, England's women disappointed, finishing twelfth, and the English Volleyball Association's national squad are undergoing special preparation. They will tune up for the tournament with matches against Scotland across the border on March 12 and 13, and the weekend before the Spring Cup starts they will take part in a tournament in Luxembourg.

The tournament has been linked with a programme of development of the women's game in England; there will be demonstration matches, new leagues, coaching courses and a campaign to have the sport recognized in school curricula. In addition, Channel 4 is interested in covering the final stages of the Spring Cup.

YACHTING

British crew keep in touch

Melbourne (Agencies). – The British pair, Joe Richards and Peter Allam, finished fourth in the fourth heat of the Flying Dutchman world championship here yesterday.

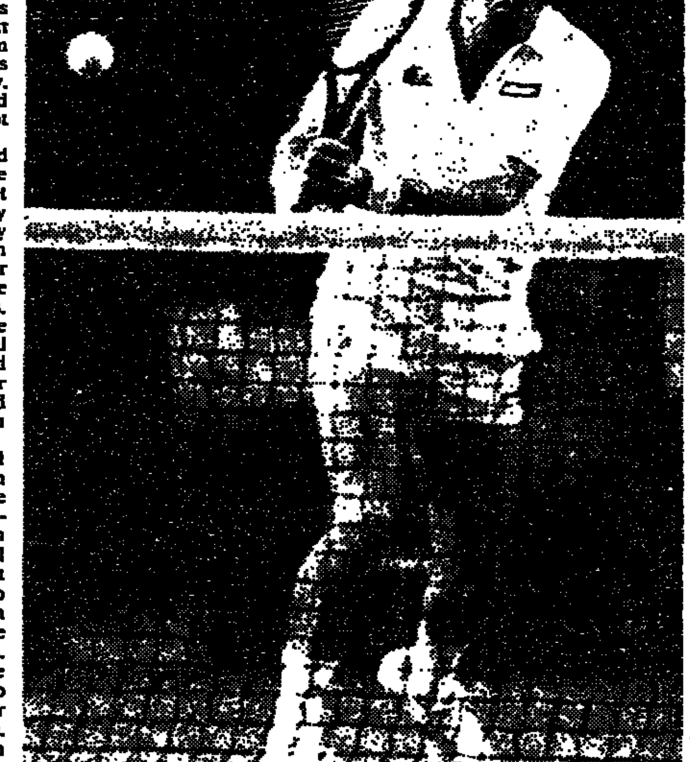
With three heats left Sweden's Bengt Hagander and Magnus Kjell are still the overall leaders after finishing second behind the West German brothers, Jorge and Eckhart Diesch, the 1976 Olympic gold medallists in this class.

FOURTH HEAT: 1, J and E Diesch (WG); 2, B Hagander and M Kjell (Swe); 3, T McLaughlin and E Bastet (Can); 4, J Richards and P Allam (GB); 5, N Bouet and D Bernard (Fra); 6, S Young and J Grinnan (US); 7, A Batzill and M Muller (WG); 8, L Delage and T Pourey (Fra); 9, P Wiesner and T Dressendorfer (WG); 10, C Ryves and H Cook (Australia). Overall standings: 1, Hagander and Kjell 8.7 penalty points; 2, McLaughlin and Bastet 21.4; 3, A Schwarz and P Froschl (WG), 23; 4, G Knapp and C Lewis (US), 25; 5, J and E Diesch, 28.

TENNIS

Quality of Taroczy's service is decisive

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent


McNamee: at his best in the advantage court.

Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee, winners in 1981, and Heinz Gunthardt and Balazs Taroczy, winners last year, are almost certain to qualify for Saturday's semi-finals of the World Championship Tennis doubles tournament, sponsored by Barratt Homes, at the Albert Hall. When the preliminary all-play-all series reached the halfway mark yesterday, both teams had played twice and won twice. The Australians had not even lost a set.

Conversely, Kevin Curren and Steve Denton, champions of the United States, had won only one set in two matches. Yesterday they were beaten 6-4, 6-3, 6-2 by Gunthardt and Taroczy in a match remarkable for the unusually poor quality of Curren's serving and the unusually good quality of Taroczy's. The Curren lost six of his seven service games, chiefly because his first ball was too often wasted and his second was too often punished. The poor chap's morale steadily declined, and there was nothing much Denton could do to help him.

Taroczy is a fine player, a shrewd craftsman, but has not been renowned for the kind of serving he produced yesterday. The improvement, he suggests, arises from mental rather than technical adjustments. In the Bahamas last month he made a conscious effort to hit harder yet be more relaxed when serving, to picture, in the eye of the mind, the way Ilie Nastase serves. Suddenly Taroczy began to serve aces as if it were the natural thing to do. His service does not bear comparison with, for example, Denton's but it is much better than it was.

Taroczy paid tribute to the quality of Gunthardt's returns. Gunthardt pointed out the importance of "momentum". Curren and Denton, he said, lost confidence because the service breaks and even the close line decisions were going against them. The match could be seen as a precis of two played in the same event last year. The Europeans then beat Curren and Denton in five sets in the all-play-all series and in four sets in the final.

McNamara and McNamee beat Pavel Slozil and Tomas Smid 6-4, 7-6, 6-4. The Czechoslovaks had their chances in the first set and, in the tie-break at the end of the second. The led by four points to two. Afterwards McNamara advanced the opinion that the standard of the tennis, especially in the first set, was "much higher" than it was in last year's Wimbledon final, in which the Australians beat Peter Fleming and John McEnroe.

McNamara also suggested that the two pairs had much in common, *because he and Smid tended to be* "steady" in the deuce court whereas McNamee and Slozil, in the advantage court, were "dangerous" when playing well. McNamara was on court only 10 hours after going to bed. He had stayed up, he said, until his compatriots "had the Test sewn up, - the Spinners were on and I knew we were in good shape."

The game needs Australians: Emerson and Stolle, Newcombe and Roche, McNamara and McNamee or whoever pops up next. The two "Macs" are all the more engaging because of the contrast between them. McNamara is sharp, solid, and unfussy. McNamee, fidgety and daring, is the kind of man who must always be doing something even *when there is nothing to do. He just* wants to keep his muscles twitching.

If these two were jazz musicians, McNamara would be somewhere in the rhythm section and McNamee would be in the front line, improvising. To cull another analogy, McNamara is the gamekeeper and McNamee the poacher – a formidable combination for any tennis wild life unfortunate enough to stray across their collective path.

WASHINGTON: Second round: H Sukova (Cz), bt A Smith (US), 6-1, 6-3; H Mandlikova (Cz), bt J Durie (GB), 6-1, 6-3; M L Piatek (US), bt A Leand (US), 4-6, 6-1, 6-3; S Hanika (WG), bt C Bassett (Can), 6-3, 7-5; B Potter (US), bt A Kiyomura (SU), 6-1, 6-2.

A sharp rap brings quick rebuke

By Lewine Mair

Richard Whichello was not the only competitor to give his racket a sharp rap on the ground yesterday during the quarter-final round of the junior covered court championships, sponsored by Prudential, at the David Lloyd Tennis Centre, Heston. His, however, was a decidedly unlucky blow. He ended up snapping the implement and receiving an automatic umpire's warning on top of a 6-4, 6-2 defeat by Peter Moore.

The incident occurred in the first game of the second set, and though he went on to take a 2-0 lead, Whichello confessed that the warning preyed on his mind for the rest of the match. In the first place, it had happened at a time when he was doing his best to stay out of trouble, and, what was still more infuriating, he had set out not so much to bang the racket as to bounce a ball up from the ground.

That the racket was very tightly strung had not helped, and, again, Whichello must have been reproaching himself for the fact that he is still using wood at a time when he has already made up his mind to switch to a mid-sized graphite or glass fibre racket.

Even allowing for all this, Whichello did not play well yesterday. He had defeated Moore in all four of their last meetings but, *on this occasion, he could not* get his forehand to work.

Moore, for his part, feels that he made a good deal of progress during his recent visit to the United States, with nothing, perhaps, more encouraging than his haul of six games from his quarter-final match against the world junior champion, Stefan Edberg in the junior international tournament, in New York.

Today, Moore meets Andrew Sproule, whose tennis education has taken place mostly in Spain, for a place in the final. Jason Clunie, of Devon plays Anton Lakatos, the Middlesex competitor who is double-handed on both wings.

Among the girls, Joanne Louis meets Suzie Mair and Siobhan Nicholson plays Belinda Borneo in a repeat of the 1982 final of the 16-and-under British grass court championships.

BOYS: Quarter-finals: A D Sproule bt S C S Cole, 6-3, 6-3; P A Moore bt R A W Whichello, 6-4, 6-2; A Lakatos bt D I Cuttill, 6-4, 6-2; J M J Clunie bt H Slater, 7-5, 6-3.
GIRLS: Quarter-finals: J Louis bt J V Wood, 6-1, 6-2; S T G Mair bt V Lake, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4; B Borneo bt J Went, 7-6, 6-2; S M Nicholson bt K A Montague, 6-2, 6-2.

FISHING

Walton taken at the right angle

By Conrad Voss Bark

Izaak Walton, you may remember, was one of a number of men who, over the years and from time to time, have been confused about milkmaids. He imagined that they had no cares, that they sang all day when anglers and shepherds were about and even when they were not, and in consequence of their happy lives slept soundly at nights and were all honest, innocent and pretty.

As this year we are commemorating Walton's tri-centenary – he died in 1863 and is buried in Winchester Cathedral – it is as well to remind ourselves that practically everything he wrote in *The Compleat Angler* is fiction. Not that this diminishes its charm: indeed, it is the cause of its immortality.

If it were an angling handbook as Walton intended then it would be of no more interest today than those of his contemporaries, Robert Venables and Thomas Barker, both of whom were probably as good if not better anglers than he was and certainly gave better practical advice: nor is his picture of milkmaids easy to relate to the reality of the maidens of a seventeenth-century midden who would rarely wash and mostly smelt. However, to say all this about *The Compleat Angler* is to miss the point. It is a picture of Arcady.

Walton wrote it when he was 60 and without his fishing companions, both of whom were dead. His life had been somewhat hazardous as he was a Royalist who had survived the purges of Cromwell, and he had more than his share of grief: two wives and seven of their eight children had all died, the wives in middle-age, the children in infancy, from various unpleasant diseases of that time. So at 60 he was lonely and must have written a great deal of the book to escape sad memories.

However, what an idyll he created: Maudlin and Coridon, milkmaids and shepherds, friendly inns and good companions, and through it all moves Walton himself (Piscator dispensing friendship, queer tales, and homespun wisdom of a quality that has rarely been matched and never exceeded.

Understandably, the only criticism of Walton has come from fishermen, though not many of those, and entirely on practical grounds, which were on the whole silenced after Cotton added his essay on fly fishing to the fifth edition. However, tackle and techniques, and how to fish for chub and whether pike are really born from a pickereel weed and many another fallacy are of no consequence when one comes up against the quality of the man himself.

SNOW REPORTS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	15	210	Icy	Crust	Poor	Fine	0
Good snow top of gemsstock							
...visirosa	50	70	Fair	Powder	Fair	Fine	1
Worn patches on some slopes							
Grindelwald	10	30	Fair	Crust	Closed	Fine	5
Only highest pistes open							
...ls	5	20	Poor	None	Closed	Thawing	3
Skiing on top only							
Isola 2,000	90	120	Fair	Good	Good	Fine	2
Slush on lower slopes							
Mürren	15	70	Fair	Varied	Fair	Cloud	5
Good skiing on top							
St Anton	5	130	Good	Varied	Poor	Fine	1
Good skiing on top							
Seefeld	10	15	Poor	Varied	Poor	Fine	3
Slush, ice on some runs							
Tignes	20	80	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	2
New wet windblown snow							
Wengen	5	40	Fair	Crust	Good	Fine	5
Bare and icy patches							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

France

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpe d'Huez	80	220	-	-	-
Chamonix	10	130	-	-	-
La Clusaz	10	120	-	-	-
Les Contamines		20	90	-	-
Les Deux Alpes	35	300	-	-	-
Les Gets	5	35	-	-	-
Les Menuires	30	100	-	-	-
Megève	5	60	-	-	-
Meribel	10	135	-	-	-
Montgenèvre	80	150	-	-	-
Pra-Loup	10	125	-	-	-
St Gervais	10	60	-	-	-
Val d'Isère	60	130	-	-	-

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: Upper and middle runs complete. Wide cover of new snow with icy patches. Lower slopes: runs complete. Wide cover of wet snow with icy patches. Vert runs. 1,600ft. Hill roads and main roads moderate snow. Snow level 1,000ft. Glenshee: Upper runs complete but narrow. New snow on a hard base. Lower slopes: ample nursery areas. New snow on a hard base. Vert runs: 1,000ft. Hill roads: moderate snow drifting. Main roads: slight snow. Snow level: 1,500ft. Glencoe: Upper runs: wide snow cover, surface icy, drifting badly. Lower slopes: runs complete, surface icy, drifting badly. Vertical runs: 1 400ft. Hill roads: icy. Main roads: slight snow. Snow level: 2,000ft. Lecht: Upper and middle runs complete. Wide cover of new snow with icy patches. Lower slopes: ample nursery areas. New snow with icy patches.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Washington Capitals 5, Detroit Red Wings 2; Buffalo Sabres 3, New York Rangers 3; New Jersey Devils 4, Toronto Maple Leafs 4; Minnesota North Stars 3, St Louis Blues 3; Boston Bruins 4, Chicago Black Hawks 1; Edmonton Oilers 6, Winnipeg Jets 3.

SKI JUMPING

BISCHOFSHOFEN: Four hill tournament: Final positions: 1 M Nykaenen (Fin), 989.8 pts; 2 J Weissflog (EG), 972.2; 3 H Bulau (Can), 960.9; 4 P Bergerud (Nor), 959.5;
World Cup standings: 1 Nykaenen, 91 pts; 2 Weissflog, 60; 3 Bergerud, 53; 4 O Hansson (Nor), 51; 5 Bulau, 50.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Philadelphia 76ers 122, Los Angeles Lakers 120; Detroit Pistons 130, Cleveland Cavaliers 116; Dallas Mavericks 136, San Antonio Spurs 131, Kansas City Kings 138, Denver Nuggets 118; San Diego Clippers 122, Utah Jazz 115 (overtime); Indiana Pacers 100, Seattle Supersonics 104.

FOOTBALL

SPANISH LEAGUE: Gijon 3, Malaga 0; Salamanca 1, Atletico de Madrid 2; Betis 2, Zaragoza 2, Celta of Vigo 1, Sevilla 0; Real Madrid 2, Valladolid 0; Barcelona 1, Valencia 0, Athletic de Bilbao 4, Osasuna of Pamplona 0

TENNIS

CARACAS: Venezuela (AP) World youth championships: J Vardov (Sp) bt N Brandan (WG), 6-3, 6-3; C Homedes (Sp) bt A Mansdorf (Isr), 6-3, 6-3; D De Miguel (Sp) bt G Garreto (Arg), 6-7, 6-0, 6-3; D Leal (US) bt N Tenfelkberg (Austria), 6-3, 6-3; U Rigiwaski (WG) bt A Moreno (Mex), 6-2, 1-6, 6-1; R Reneberg (US) bt F Barrientos (Philippines), 6-3, 6-3; K Lazarol (Bul) bt J Izaga (Peru), 7-6, 6-3.

PERTH: Men's singles, third round (Australian unless stated): K Barton bt P Doohan, 7-5, 7-6; J Farrow (US), bt J Stoddert, 6-0, 6-1; W Hampson bt J McCurdy, 7-6, 6-7, 6-6; P Johnston bt S Brewley, 6-4, 6-4; B Dyke bt E Oncina (Bra), 3-6, 7-5, 6-4; W Masur bt J Canter (US), 6-2, 7-6; E Edwards bt J Canter (US), 2-6, 6-2, 6-2; D Siegler (US) bt B W Maze (US), 4-6, 6-3, 7-5.
RODEMONT: Exhibition match: J McEnro (US) bt S Mayer (US), 6-, 6-4.

MOTOR RALLYING

EL GOLEA: Paris-Dakar rally, special stage (French unless stated): 1, Ickx (Bel) and Brasseur, 13 seconds penalty; 2, Jaussaud and Da Silva, 15; 3, Metge and Giroz, 19; 4, Trossat and E. Braviona, 20; 5, Gabreau and Gabbay, 22.

RUGBY UNION: John Orwin, the Gloucester lock forward sent off against Moseley on December 4, has received an extra month's ban. He will now miss the county championship final between Gloucestershire and Yorkshire on January 29 as well as his club's John Player Cup tie against London Welsh the week before. His club colleague, Mike Teague, sent off against Bath, received an extra fortnight's suspension.

FOOTBALL

England put 34 on red alert

Bobby Robson will become the first England manager to place more than 30 players on standby for one international. He intends involving about 34 players in the British championship fixture with Wales, rearranged for February 23 at Wembley, despite the possibility of FA Cup fifth-round replays that week.

"I am grateful to the Football League for agreeing to the change in date", Robson said. "I know there is a possibility of some players being involved in cup replays but I have no intention of asking for any to be put back."

On February 14 Robson will announce a squad of 22, then place another 12 or so on standby in a "shadow squad" to cover for injuries and club commitments.

The Football Association are allowing parties of school children to buy seats for the match at the standing price of £4 each. Only 34,000 people saw Wales draw on their last visit to the stadium in 1981.

● The Leicester City defender, Tommy Williams, broke his right leg yesterday in training for tomorrow's FA Cup tie against Notts County at Filbert Street. He broke the same leg in an FA Cup semi-final match against Tottenham last April. Gordon Milne, the manager, said: "Tommy has played only four games since the last break but was improving all the time. This is a bitter blow. The players were in the gymnasium and Tommy was involved in a run-of-the-mill collision. I can't say how long he will be out of action."

● Leeds United have run into difficulties in their efforts to sign Neil McNab, the Brighton midfield player, who is on loan to the Yorkshire club. The Leeds player-manager, Eddie Gray, said: "There is no problem with regard to the fee or the player but a slight snag has cropped up. We are still talking with Brighton and I think there is a good chance the deal will go through within the next 24 hours."

Leeds learnt yesterday that another of their midfield players, Gwyn Thomas, has been suspended by the FA for one match after his dismissal at Oldham on December 26. The ban will take effect after tomorrow's FA Cup tie against Preston.

Ron Saunders, the Birmingham City manager, has transfer-listed David Langan, the Republic of Ireland international full back, who has been involved in a disciplinary quarrel with him this season. Saunders, who is seeking money to strengthen his squad, has also put the striker, Tony Evans, on the list.

Langan, a £350,000 buy from Derby County over two years ago, has been fined by Saunders for making comments in the press. He was sent off at Stoke earlier this week. Evans, formerly with Cardiff City, has scored four goals in nine appearances this season.

Kenny Swain, the Aston Villa full back, who has been on extended loan to Nottingham Forest, had talks yesterday with Brian Clough, the manager, about a permanency.

Today's fixtures

7.30 unless stated

Fourth division
Colchester Hereford
TENNIS:
WCT doubles championship (Albert Hall, London).
SQUASH RACKETS:
Home internationals (Colwyn Bay).

Bodak: time runs out.

United say Bodak can play in tie

Manchester United will allow Peter Bodak to play for Manchester City in the third round FA Cup tie at Sunderland tomorrow. Bodak is on a month's loan at City which does not expire until January 15 and United's manager, Ron Atkinson, has agreed to let Bodak play in the cup. Bodak has played five games for City since he moved over from Old Trafford.

The Football Association yesterday said that FIFA were wrong to raise Tottenham's hopes of including Osvaldo Ardiles in their team for the FA Cup tie with Southampton. The FIFA assistant secretary, René Courte, said that the date on Ardiles's international clearance certificate is the vital one.

"FIFA can't tell us what to do", an FA spokesman said. "Our rules state that a player must be signed 14 days before a cup tie to be eligible. This is not the case with Ardiles and as far as we are concerned he can't play."

Welsh plan for non-League clubs

By Paul Newman

Non-League clubs in Wales could soon be competing in the European Cup. The southern-based Welsh League are to set up from next season a national invitation division including clubs from both central and north Wales and one of their targets will be entry into European competitions for their leading clubs.

Tony Griffiths, the league's secretary, said: "Clubs go into Europe on the recommendation of their national association. We *would put it to the FA of Wales that* we would like our leading clubs to be nominated for places in Europe."

An extraordinary general meeting attended by 48 of the Welsh League's 53 clubs voted unanimously in favour of the division, and 26 clubs have already applied for membership. They are all from the Welsh League except Bridgend Town, who are resigning from the Southern League at the end of the season, Flint Town United of the Welsh League (north), and Newtown and Knighton of the Central Wales League.

The new division is likely to *comprise only 16 clubs for the first* year in the hope that others will be encouraged to join when they see the system working. For the moment at least the two leading non-League clubs in Wales, Bangor City and Merthyr Tydfil, intend to continue in the Alliance Premier and Southern League respectively. Merthyr have a reserve side in the Welsh League but only first teams will be allowed to compete in the invitation division.

Mr Griffiths said: "We've been delighted with the response from our own league. Some of the clubs that voted for the idea will probably have to drop down a division, but they all see this as a progressive step.

"We would like to have more than just three applications from the north and mid-Wales, but appreciate that any new venture is generally treated with caution. We're hoping that we can get the invitation division off the ground, that other clubs will see it running well and then want to be part of it."

All the other leagues and divisions will keep their identity, although the Welsh League will have just two divisions beneath the invitation division instead of the present three without it.

● All the buildings, fittings and *equipment at the former ground of* Bedford Town have been put up for sale by the official receiver. Bedford went out of business last year after failing to negotiate a new lease for the ground, which they had rented from a brewery. Items on offer include the former Southern League club's 90-yard long grandstand, four floodlight pylons and lights and 14 turnstiles. The estate agents handling the sale report "quite a lot of interest from other clubs".

GOLF

Vickers a straw in the wind

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

A voice in the Rye locker room yesterday morning truly reflected the conditions on the first day of the President's Putter competition. "I gave up practising," one player said, "when I started missing the practice ground". The wind by then had made sporadic bursts above 50 mph so that even balancing a ball on a teepeg was something of a conjuring trick.

It was a day when competitors might have been thankful for the fact that match-play masks their efforts against the card. An 80 in such conditions represented an outstanding round.

Among the first-round winners were Donald Steel, last year's winner, and Ted Dexter, any year's winner when it comes to a public attraction. Dexter beat Paul Vickers, a recent Oxford captain, by 2 and 1 after several times allowing his opponent to pull back to all square.

Dexter was hitting the ball beautifully but his short game was of a different quality, so that Vickers was able to hang on longer than he might have feared. His cause seemed lost, though, when he took six at the par-four fourth (their 15th), used three putts on the fifth and topped his drive at the sixth. He somehow manufactured a four at the sixth to win the hole. Dexter took the next with two good putts, one from off the green round the bunker and the other from 20ft into the hole. Vickers could contrive only an inadequate half at the eight (17th).

Steel overpowered David Mason by 7 and 6 with thoroughly impressive golf. He won four successive holes from the 14th (their fifth), turned four up and hammered home three more crushing blows from the 10th.

Last year's other finalist, Jamie Warman, also reached *superb form* to beat John Uzielli, another former winner, by 3 and 2. Warman played seven holes, from the eight to the 15th, in level par, which would be equivalent to three or four under par in normal conditions, supposing one would ever hope to meet normal conditions at Rye at this time of the year.

From one down at the eighth Warman went to two up at the 11th, having been presented with the ninth by a wayward opponent but winning the next two on strict merit with a par four and a birdie three. A short putt on the 16th, of 18 inches or so, would have kept Uzielle alive, but it went astray. The greens are *truer than anyone has the right to* expect but the severe buffeting of the wind plays havoc with silk-smooth putting stroke.

Another notable survivor, for a different reason, was John Adams, who has waited until his 73rd year before recording his first Putter win. It is not his only distinction. He once played against Bobby Jones, partnered by the Duke of York, in a private match in 1930, his first year at Oxford and, of course Jones's great year.

First round

TOP HALF: A. de C. Aldrich-Blacke bt J. D. C. Steel, 19th; T. E. D. Harker bt R. D. Forbest-Watson, 5 and 4; C. L. A. Edginton bt M. Howardon, 5 and 4; R. H. Newman bt R. J. G. Hurst, 4 and 2; J. M. T. Warman bt W. J. Uzielli, 3 and 2; G. O. Leach bt R. P. Lawson, 2 and 1; C. V. Dinwiddy by J. D. Cruickshank, 2 and 1; P. M. Green bt M. E. Kitchin, 3 and 2; J. G. Clark, walked over; N. P. Rhodes bt M. H. Chetwood, 2 and 1; A. P. Stracey bt P. B. Merry, 5 and 4; C. E. Travers bt J. R. Gillum, at 21st; N. A. H. *Randall bt M. J. Savage, 5 and 4; G. T. Duncan* bt G. H. Foster, 4 and 3; J. L. Hill bt B. J. F. Watson, 2 holes.

A. W. J. Holmes bt R. Biley, 3 and 2; J. R. Barrett bt S. D. K. Witty, 3 and 2; A. H. Catchpole bt S. A. Sharpe, 4 and 3; D. L. Naider walked over; W. P. Cooper, scr.; P. L. Osborn bt M. A. Jones, 3 and 2; T. J. Hanson walked over; T. I. Dale-Harris, scr.; J. M. E. Anderson bt S. C. K. Twigden, 19th; C. P. Harrison bt S. P. Thomas, 2 and 1; P. J. R. Souster bt T. M. Powell, 1 hole; J. M. Peel walked over; J. S. *Sutherland, scr.; B. G. Streather bt A. G. M.* Goodrich, 6 and 5; W. H. Barclay bt D. T. Sparrow, 3 and 2; J. B. L. Webster bt P. R. Newton, 3 and 2; W. J. D. Moberly bt I. R. H. Pattinson, 1 hole; T. F. Sharp bt H. E. Impey, 4 and 3; N. J. Grant bt A. P. Goodwin, 1 hole.

BOTTOM HALF: C J Weight bt P J Bathurst, 4 and 3; D J Youngman bt P B K Gracey, 4 and 3; C G Nevill bt D M Marsh, 19th; D Rowley-Jones bt N R M Philcox, 1 hole; M P J Bonney bt A N S Fisher, 1 hole; A C Hodson bt P M Wiper, 3 and 2; M J Reece bt G J Collingham, 4 and 3; R *W Devlin bt P M Frogatt, 1 hole; J G Coulter bt* P F Gardiner-Hill, 3 and 2; J J N Caplan bt F D Physick, 3 and 2; J W L Adams bt A W Riley, 3 and 2; I M Lewis bt J C Leigh, 1 hole; T M Walker bt M G L Jerrom, 6 and 5; E R Dexter bt P A Vickers, 2 and 1; M R Butler walked over; J T L Watson bt P J R Webb, 7 and 6.

S M Turnbull bt J N Littlewood, 1 hole; G S Melville bt P R Pentecost, 1 hole; R T Gardiner-Hill bt P J Scarfield, 19th; Sir Michael Wilford bt J P Turnbull, 3 and 2; D M A Steel bt D I I Mason, 7 and 6; R F Palmer bt P Dawson, 3 and 2; *A G Edmond bt D E F Simons, 3 and 2; M* Yates bt H M J Ritchie, 7 and 6; M F Belgent bt T D Askew, 3 and 2; R T Robinson walked over K R Morris, scr; W J Balhache bt J B Wild, 1 hole; R J Martin bt C J Dean, 4 and 3; J N Davis bt P J Oliver-Minns, 2 and 1; G J Agate walked over G W E Milligan, scr; J Whitmore bt N A Thayer, 2 and 1; J M Cowman bt G E Lewis, 3 and 2.

Extra incentive on European circuit

A record £2.5m in prize money is offered on the European golf circuit during 1983. Places in the Ryder *Cup team against the United States* will also be at stake. The biennial match takes place at the PGA National Course in Florida from October 14 to 16 and the 12-member European side will be selected entirely from the leading positions in the money table after the Tournament Players' Championship from September 15 to 18.

Selectors no longer make the final choice for the last two places, a loophole which has previously enabled them to pick men such as Peter Oosterhuis, who plays almost all his golf in America and cannot, therefore, accumulate enough money in Europe to appear on the merit table. Other golfers, including Nick Faldo and Severiano Ballesteros, may be similarly affected if they play on the United States circuit next season.

The highlight of the British season again will be the Open Championship, which returns to Royal Birkdale at Southport, Lancashire, from July 14 to 17.

The prize money for the Open is a record £310,000, with Tom Watson defending his title and attempting to *join the elite* band of men who have won the championship on five occasions. The record of six victories is held by Harry Vardon. Five-time winners are J. H. Taylor, James Braid and Peter Thomson.

Leading events and venues

FEB: 24-27 Nigerian Open.
MAR: 3-6 Ivory Coast Open; 10-13 Kenya Open; 11 Roehampton Golf Cup, Roehampton; 12 Berkhamsted Trophy, Berkhamsted; 15-17 Avia Women's Foursome, Berkshire; 17-20 Cock o' the North, Ndola, Zambia; 22-25 Sunningdale Foursomes, Sunningdale; 24-27 Zambia Open, Lusaka.

APR: 1-5 West of Ireland Championship, Sligo; 4-8 Scottish Boys' Championship, Dunbar; 7-10 Halford Hewitt Tournament, Royal Cinque Ports; 8-10 Central England Men's Foursomes, *Woodhall Spa; 14-17 Tunisian Open, El* Kantaoui; 16 Selborne Salver, Blackmoor; 17 Hampshire Hog, North Hants; 21-24 Madrid Open, Puerto de Hierro; 23-24 West of England Championship, Saunton; 23-24 Helen Holm Trophy, Troon; 28-May 1 Italian Open, Florence; 30-May 1 Lytham Trophy, Royal Lytham.

MAY: 5-8 French Open, La Boulie, Paris; 7-8 Welsh Stroke-play Championship, Aberdovey; 12-15 Martini International, Wilmslow; 13-15 Brabazon Trophy, Notts; 17-21 English Women's Championship, Hayling; 17-21 *Scottish Women's Championship, North* Berwick; 18-21 Irish Women's Championship, Cork; 19-21 Welsh Women's Championship, Llandudno; 19-20 Irish Seniors Championship, Courtown; 19-22 Car Care Plan International, Sand Moor; 22 AER Lingus International Final, Ballybunion; 23-26 Trust House Forte Seniors Championship, Burnham and Berrow; 25-26 Walker Cup, Royal Liverpool; 27-30 Sun Alliance PGA Championship, Royal St Georges; 30-June 4 Amateur Championship, Turnberry.

JUNE: 1-3 English Seniors' Championships, Ross-On-Wye; 2-5 Dunlop Masters, St Pierre; 4-8 East of Ireland Championship, Co Louth; 7-11 British Women's Championship, Silloth; 9-12 Jersey Open, La Moye; 11-12 Scottish Stroke-play Championship, Bogside and Ravenspark; 11-12 Berkshire Trophy, Berkshire; 18-19 Scottish Youths' Championship, Mortonhall and Prestonfield; 22-26 European Men's Team Championship, Chantilly, Paris; 22-26 European Women's Team Championship, Belgium; 23-26 Irish Youths' Championship, Cork; 29-30 Scottish Seniors' Championship, Glasgow Killermont; 30-July 3 Scandinavian Open, Stockholm.

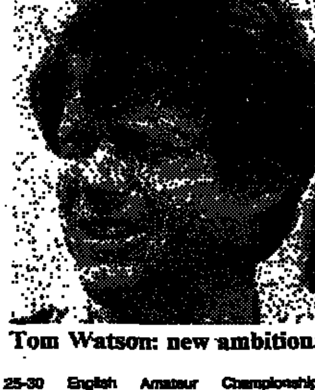
JULY: 4 Open Championship regional qualifying: Beau Desert, Camberley Heath, Lanark, Moortown, Pleasington, South Herts, Wilderness; 5-7 Scottish Girls Championship, Leven; 5-7 Scottish Boys' Stroke-play Championship, Kilmarnock Brassie; 6-9 State Express Classic, The Belfry; 10-11 Open Championship Final Qualifying: Southport and Ainsdale, Hesketh, Hillside, West Lancs; 11-15 North of Ireland Championship, Royal Portrush; 13-17 European Junior Team Championship, Finland; 13-17 European Junior Women's Team Championship, Netherlands; *14-17 Open Championship, Royal Birkdale;* 18-23 Scottish Amateur Championship, Gullane; 18-21 Irish Girls' Championship, Ennis; 19-22 Welsh Boys Championship, Radyr; 20-21 Carris Trophy, Moor Park; 21-24 Lawrence Batley International, Bingley St Ives; 21-23 Tillman Trophy, Burnham and Berrow; 23-30 Welsh Amateur Championship, Southerndown; 24-28 Welsh Girls' Championship, Whitchurch; 25-30 English Amateur Championship, *Wentworth; 28-30 PGA Cup Match, Muirfield;* 28-31 Dutch Open, Kennemer, Zandfoort.

AUG: 2-3 Scottish Girls' Strokeplay Championship, Largs; 2-5 English Girls' Championship, West Surrey; 3-5 British Seniors' Championship, Walton Heath; 4-7 German Open, Cologne; 5-12 British Boys' Internationals and Championship, Glenbervie; 6-10 Irish Amateur Championship, Killarney; 9-10 English Women's under-23 Strokeplay Championship, Hallamshire; 9-12 Commonwealth Cup, Edmonton, Canada; 11-13 Carrolls Irish Open, venue to be announced; 15-20 British Girls' Internationals and Championship, Alwoodley; 17-19 English Women's Intermediate Championship, Worksop; 17-20 British Youths' Internationals and Championship, Sunningdale; 18-21 Benson and Hedges International, Fulford; 24-28 British Women's Strokeplay Championship, Moortown; 25-28 Welsh Open, Royal Porthcawl; 26-27 Continent v Great Britain and Ireland Youths' International, Italy.

SEPT: 1-4 European Open, Sunningdale; 3 Scottish Women's Foursomes, Ratho Park; 8-11 Swiss Open, Crans-sur-Sierre; 8-11 West of England Championship, Burnham and Berrow; 14-16 Men's Home Internationals, Portmarnock; 14-16 Women's Home Internationals, Royal Porthcawl; 15-18 Haig Tournament Players' Championship, venue to be announced; 20-21 Vagliano Trophy, Woodhall Spa; 22-25 Bob Hope British Classic, Moor Park; 25 English County Championships, Aldeburgh; 28-29 Welsh Seniors' Championship, Aberdovey; 29-Oct 2 British Women's Open Championship, venue to be announced; 29-Oct 2 Lancôme Tournament, St Nom-la-Breteche, Paris; 30-Oct 2 English County Finals, Ganton.

OCT: 6-9 Suntory World Match-Play Championship, Wentworth; 6-9 Central England Mixed Foursomes, Woodhall Spa; 8-9 Welsh Women's Strokeplay Championship, Aberdovey; 14-16 Ryder Cup, PGA National, Florida; 27-30 Sanyo Open, venue to be announced.

NOV: 3-6 Portuguese Open, venue to be announced.

Tom Watson: new ambition.

RACING

Dickinson denies a move to the Flat

By Michael Seely

Michael Dickinson has denied that he has any intention of turning his formidable energies to Flat racing in the forseeable future. Rumours have been circulating that this talented young man will shortly be attempting to follow in the footsteps of Vincent O'Brien and Ryan Price, *two* trainers who achieved great success in both fields of endeavour. Dickinson said yesterday: "I am going to continue training jumpers. I want to be champion trainer again. I want to win more Gold Cups. And of course my dearest ambition is to saddle my first Grand National winner".

It is only three seasons since the former jockey took over the reins of power at Harewood from his father, Tony. Last season he headed the trainers' table for the first time, earning £296,028 for his patrons. He also provided the first and second in the Cheltenham Gold Cup with Silver Buck and Bregawn, and captured the Queen Mother Two Mile Champion Steeplechase with Rathgorman. This season, he has already won the King George VI Steeplechase with Wayward Lad, and Ladbrokes say that he is a 5 to 4 on chance to win this year's Gold Cup with either Silver Buck, Bregawn, Wayward Lad, or Captain John.

Dickinson is a brilliant trainer, totally obsessed with his craft. His restless, probing mind is constantly exploring new avenues. No doubt, the day may finally come when he wishes to break the confines of his present trade. Although he won more prize money last season than all except the top six trainers on the Flat, the financial rewards on the level are infinitely higher on the Flat and it also presents a more demanding challenge.

After all, any man who can persuade his girl friend to spend part of their annual *holiday* at a veterinary conference in Exeter must be a formidable character. "I would never have a mixed stable. It would have to be one thing or the other", he said. Presumably if the trainer makes any move at all in the immediate future it could only be to acquire a more extensive raining establishement.

The trainer has not yet made any firm plans for his Gold Cup candidates. "They are being given a rest at present, and will each have one small race before Cheltenham".

Those who have the habit of plunging on the short-priced favourites from this stable have had the unusual experience of getting the worst of the exchanges recently. *Dickinson admitted: "A few of my* horses are not quite right. They have low blood counts. Prominent Artist returned from Cheltenham in a terrible condition after running badly behind Observe in the Colt Car Diamond Chase".

Finally, the trainer said that Ashley House would not run tomorrow. "The ground is too heavy *at Haydock, and I would not want to* take on Fifty Dollars More at Sandown off his present mark in the handicap."

Lean Ar Aghaidh a name to remember

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Any disappointment felt at the fact that this afternoon's Sandown Park card does not look particularly appetising must be tempered by the realisation that this has been an open winter and that there are simply not enough good horses to go round, day in and day out. However, one that I am looking forward to seeing is Lena Ar Aghaidh, Stan Mellor's runner in the first division of the Metropolitan Novices Hurdle. He had a big reputatiion when he was trained in Ireland by Jeremy Maxwell.

After a deal in the autumn he is now owned by Mrs Bill Tulloch, whose husband has that good horse Pollardstown with Mellor. Lean Ar Aghaidh finished second at Fairyhouse in October after winning two bumper races at Down Royal in the spring and I will not be remotely surprised if he is capable of beating Noble Heir, Courchevel and Indomelody, who finished second *over the holiday period at Warwick,* Wincanton and Stratford, respectively.

The other division should provide John Francome with another winning ride, this time on Joe Sunlight who finished fifth in the race won by his stable companion, Deep Wealth, at Newbury in November. Earlier in the day Francome can also win the Stand Novices Handicap Steeplechase on Our Bara Boy who was beaten only threequarters of a length and half a length by those god horses, Gallaher and Hill of Slane at *Kempton between Christmas and* the New Year.

Lower minima in pattern races

Details were published yesterday of the Horserace Betting Levy Board's allocation to Flat pattern races in 1983. At £1,196,500, the allocation is £152,500 less than the figure for 1982, in line with the Board's overall 11.3 per cent reduction in their prize money contribution made necessary by the shortfall in estimated income under the twentieth and twenty-first levy schemes.

The reduction means a review of the prize money limits for Flat pattern races, and in 1983 lower minimum values will apply to group one and two races. The existing minimum value will apply to group three races.

Sandown Park

Tote Double: 2.00, 3.00. Treble 1.30, 2.30, 3.30.

1.0 METROPOLITAN HURDLE (Div I novices: £1,114: 2m) (14 runners)

101	f0-0	CLARAHILL (A Clapperton) D Gandolfo, 7-11-2	P Barton
102	00	DONDIEU (D Gregg) D Gregg, 6-11-2	-
103	00/0002	HENRY GREEN (T Stuart) B Palling, 5-11-2	M Williams
104	p02-p02	JUST A RIVER (Mrs B Dukes) Mrs B Dukes, 9-11-2	Mr Dukes 7
105	00f-2	LEAN AR AGHAIDH (Mrs W Tulloch) S Mellor, 6-11-2	M Perrett 4
106	042	NOBLE HEIR (W Ponsonby) F Walwyn, 8-11-2	K Mooney
107		ROYAL STORK (M Scott) R Sheather, 6-11-2	A Coogan
108	04	APERITIVO (Miss J Drury) R Atkins, 5-11-0	R Atkins
111	400	COMMONTY (J Beausire) J Bethell, 5-11-0	A Webber
112	02	COURCHEVEL (T Motley) F Winter, 5-11-0	J Francome
115	00-2	INDAMELODY (Mrs M Thorne) N Henderson, 5-11-0	H Davies
116	03400-0	MASTER AT ARMS (K Roberts) Mrs S Roberts, 5-11-0	P Guest 7
118	0-	SHOW HOUSE (Hillson & Twigden) J Gifford, 5-11-0	R Rowe
119	30-000	STAR OF SALFORD (F Lanrigan) F Long, 5-11-0	R Rowell

11-4 Noble Heir, 7-2 Aperitivo, 9-2 Courchevel, 6 Commonty, 8 Lean Ar Aghaidh, 10 Indamelody, 12 Show House, 16 others.

1.30 MOLE CHASE (handicap: £2,275: 2m 18yd) (6)

201	411-423	RELDIS (Haunch Lane) D Gandolfo 9-11-13	P Barton
202	100-303	RESTLESS SHOT (R Richmond-Watson) J Webber 8-11-6	G McCourt
203	0p43-40	FURY BOY (Capt J Macdonald-Buchanan) D Nicholson 10-11-3	Mr Macdonald-Buchanan 7
204	12-1fp2	CATHY'S COURTIER (D Malam) R E Peacock 10-10-12	I Scudamore
205	44-uu30	MOONSHOT (C MacSwiney) T Forster 9-10-5	Mr Thomson-Jones
206	3p0443	TOWER MOSS (A Neaves) A Neaves 10-10-2	P Double 4

6-4 Reldis, 3 Cathy's Courtier, 4 Tower Moss, 6 Restless Shot, 8 Moonshot, 12 Fury Boy.

2.00 STAND CHASE (Novices handicap: £2,034: 3m 118yd) (5)

301	031-103	OUR BARA BOY (C) (A Burton) F Winter, 6-11-10	J Francome
302	20-0214	CLOUNAMON (Ld Northampton) D Nicholson, 8-11-2 (6 ex)	P Scudamore
303	3f1210	ROMAN BISTRO (D Martin-Betts) J Gifford, 7-10-10	R Rowe
305	00-3233	PELARO (R.C.S. Southern) A Jarvis, 7-10-0	S Smith Eccles
306	0-00d32	DUKE WILLIAM (R Voorspuy) R Voorspuy, 9-10-0	J Lovejoy 7

11-10 Our Bara Boy, 3 Roman Bistro, 9-2 Pelaro, 8 Clounamon, 12 Duke William.

2.30 STANLEY CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS CHASE (handicap: £1,949: 2m 4f 68yd) (9)

401	0/03434	SUNRISE HILL (CD) (M Vestey) D Nicholson 11-11-10	N Coleman
402	30-f214	IDEN GREEN (P Hannaford) D Grissell 6-11-4	M Perrett 4
403	u03040	ALMIGHTY ZEUS (D Hodges) D Gandolfo 6-11-3	M Richards
404	4041p0	SIR TACKS (Lt-Cmdr M Bateman) J Gamble 11-11-0	Christine Young
405	0/00u-03	TANGLE LAD (Mrs J Cumiskey) Miss A King 10-10-9	J Davies
406	pf00-p0	ALL BRIGHT (G Roe) Mrs R Lomax 11-10-8	P Croucher
408	000000	KILBRONEY (B) (Mrs A Grantham) M Madgwick 12-10-7	G Madgwick
409	400u44	HAZY ISLE (J Webber) J Webber 12-10-6	M Jenkins
410	0-p0f31	MR PEAPOCK (Mrs B Collins) T Hallett 7-10-6 (8 ex)	L Bloomfield

9-4 Mr Peapock, 11-4 Sunrise Hill, 7-2 Hazy Isle, 6 Iden Green, Almighty Zeus, 12 Tangle Lad, 16 others.

3.00 CARDINAL HANDICAP HURDLE (Handicap: £1,399: 2m 5f 75yd) (5)

501	4312/f0-	MORTON THE HATTER (F Hill) M Masson, 7-11-10	-
502	021/004	RENUCCI (N Leggett) J Gifford, 8-11-0	R Rowe
503	302102	ANOTHER DEED (C Lakin) B Palling, 7-10-11	M Williams
504	0030-00	KIRKSTONE PASS (G Amey) D Gandolfo, 10-10-7	P Barton
505	00123/	JAPSILK (B Wise) B Wise, 10-10-4	R Rowell

7-4 Kirkstone Pass, 11-4 Renucci, 7-2 Another Deed, 6 Morton The Hatter, 12 Japsilk.

3.30 METROPOLITAN HURDLE (Div I novices: £1,055: 2m) (10)

602	4233/00-	BATTEN (Bryn Palling) B Palling 7-11-2	M Williams
603	f0f-0	JOE SUNLIGHT (Mrs J Caballos) F Winter 6-11-2	J Francome
604	0/00-020	QUIET CANNON (C Andrews) K Bailey 6-11-2	A Webb
606	000/0-00	SAINT OSWALD (C Harvey) J Long 7-11-2	-
607		STAFFORDSHIRE KNOT (S Degg) D Gandolfo 8-11-2	P Barton
608	000/p00	VICTOR HUGO (B Pearce) R Atkins 6-11-2	R Atkins
610	0023	COLONEL MONCK (M O'Gorman) M McCormack 5-11-0	G McCourt
611		DURAN (D Tindall) D Grissell 5-11-0	M Perrett 4
612	f0034-0	GEARYS STEEL STOCK (Miss C Warwick) D Hanley 5-11-0	A Carroll
614	4	SAILORS REVENGE (Mrs C Notley) R Voorspuy 5-11-0	R Rowell

9-4 Quiet Cannon, 3 Joe Sunlight, 7-2 Colonel Monck, 5 Gearys Steel Stock, 8 Sailors Revenge, 12 Staffordshire Knot, 14 others.

Sandown Park Selections

By Michael Phillips

1.0 Lean Ar Aghaidh. 1.30 Restless Shot. 2.0 Our Bara Boy. 2.30 Mr Peapock. 3.0 Another Deed. 3.30 Joe Sunlight.

● The meeting scheduled for Haydock Park today has been called off because of waterlogging. The stewards are to hold an inspection at 12 o'clock today to decide whether tomorrow's card can take place. There is an inspection at 3.45 at Warwick, where further rain would jeopardize tomorrow's meeting.

Lingfield results

Going: Hurdles course: Heavy. Chase course: Soft.

1.0 (1.02) HORLEY HURDLE (Div 1 novices: £1,060: 2m)
MERCY LESS b g by No Mercy– Pink Moss (Sir G Glover) 4-10-3 ....R Berry (7-2) 1
Topori ....P Nicholls (6-4 Fav) 2
Morocco Bound ....W Smith (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.20. Places: £1.60, £1.30, £1.80. DF: £3.60. CSF: £9.05. R Smyth at Epsom. 15l, 3l. Sarah's Ventura (8-4) 4th. 10 ran. NR: Queen's Equerry, Armalou.

1.30 (1.32) OLD MILL CHASE (selling handicap: £857: 2m 4f)
POOR SON br g by Impecunious– Soletta (R Voorspuy) 7-10-7 ....J Lovejoy (4-1) 1
Crofter ....R Goldstein (3-1 Jt Fav) 2
Middle-Model ....A Madgwick (3-1 Jt Fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.90. Places: £3.20, £1.70. DF: £8.10. CSF: £14.95. R Voorspuy at Polegate. 1 , 12l. Tight Schedule (14-1) 4th. 7 ran. NR: Charey Down, No Cid.

2.0 (2.04) SOUTHERN COUNTIES HURDLE (handicap: £1,261: 2m)
JADE AND DIAMOND ch g by Bold Lad– Tegleaze (R Lavelle) 5-11-5 ....B Reilly (100-30) 1
Skateboard ....K Caplan (2-1) 2
Mister Lucky ....R G Hughes (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.09. Places: £1.50, £1.60. DF: £6.50. CSF: £10.19. G Balding at Weyhill. 1, L. Mon's Beau (9-2) 4th. 7 ran.

2.30 (2.31) WEALD CHASE (Handicap: £1,561: 3m)
DON'T TOUCH, b g, by Taj Dewan – Coals of Fire (R Short) 9-10-12 ....G McCourt (5-1) 1
Leckie ....A Webber (4-7 fav) 2
Steam Prince ....D Jackson (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £6.10. DF: £2.70. CSF: £8.02. J Jenkins at Horsham. 4l, ½l. Royal Potion (9-2) 4th. 4 ran.

3.00 (3.03) SEVENOAKS CHASE (Novices: £1,502: 2m)
TEJ, ch g, by Menelek – Brandy'n Ginger (C Gregson) 8-11-13 ....R Rowell (3-1) 1
North West ....R Goldstein (9-2) 2
Glenjade ....Mr N Wheeler (13-8 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.00. Places: £1.90, £1.50. DF: £6.10. CSF: £14.34. B Wise at Polegate. 4l, 6l. Henry Ford (100-30) 4th. 5 ran.

3.30 (3.34) HORLEY HURDLE (Div II novices: £1,050: 2m)
SWINGING MOON, ch c, by Swing Easy – Moon Gem (K Cooper) 4-10-7 ....Steve Knight (5-2) 1
Craigun ....W Smith (10-1) 2
Golden Rambler ....M Perrett (50-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.70. Places: £1.20, £2.50. DF: £15.20. CSF: £21.75. A Ingham at Epsom. 30l, 15l. Copper Beeches (16-1) 4th. Bastra (11-8 fav). 6 ran. NR: Coastal Run.
TOTE DOUBLE: Jade And Diamond, Tej, £18.25. TOTE TREBLE: Poor Son, Don't Touch, Swinging Moon, £7.85. JACKPOT not won. PLACEPOT: £138.45.

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ATHLETICS

Britain spreads its wings again in an old hangar

By Pat Butcher

Britain's woefully inadequate indoor athletics facilities will be exposed again this weekend at the Cosford Games. Spain, which is practically in the Third World of athletics, has six fully appointed indoor tracks; Britain, with six Olympic and European gold medallists, can boast one 200 metres track in a converted RAF hangar on the Staffordshire-Shropshire border.

There has been talk recently of converting an Olsen shed in London's dockland into an arena which would include an indoor track, but when a similar scheme was presented to the Amateur Athletic Association almost 10 years ago it was ignored.

At that time a purpose-built multisports arena with track at Chelmsford was fully costed at £1.4m and with Essex County Council backing. A committee of trustees headed by the Lord Lieutenant was set up and all that was required was a commitment from the AAA to use it.

The initiative came from the Essex Federation of Coaches. One of their members, Ken Brookman, recalled yesterday: "The AAA dithered and were so unenthusiastic that eventually the county council lost interest."

The AAA have an Indoor Development Committee and it is to be hoped that, with the appointment of their first professional secretary and an income which has led to a ministerial inquiry into their Sports Council grant, they can find the commitment to equal their athletes' capabilities.

Two Olympic gold medallists, Allan Wells and Sebastian Coe, intend to race indoors but not this weekend. They are likely to compete in the AAA championships at Cosford on January 28 and 29 in their build-up to the first IAAF world championships in Helsinki in August.

The Cosford Games, sponsored by Davenports begin this evening and are a local affair, with the Midlands and Manchester well represented and a few regular visitors from London and Scotland.

Mark Holtom, the Commonwealth gold medallist and record holder, will be untroubled in the 60 metres hurdles. Lorna Boothe, the Brisbane silver medallist, cannot be sure of beating Yvette Wray; they contest the flat 60 metres against Linsey MacDonald, who also runs in the 200 metres.

Miss MacDonald has regressed since her Olympic campaign as a 16-year-old. Among other things, the spectacle of her collapse after being persuaded to run an 800 metres at Cosford last year must not be repeated if she is to regain form and confidence.

There is a strong London contingent in the men's sprints, with Mickey Morris, Earl Tulloch, Michael Powell and Eugene Gilkes and, apart from Paul Forbes, a Scot, in the 800 metres, the Midlands entry of Paul Davies-Hale, Roger Hackney, Jack Buckner and Steve Empson look to have the middle distance events to themselves.

The only championship event, the women's AAA 3,000 metres, suffers from the absence of those who prefer cross-country at this time of the year. That includes all of Britain's top women.


Holtom: untroubled

One of Britain's best cross-country races will be in Belfast tomorrow when Ireland's newest star will meet one of Ireland's best established stars. David Taylor, who won an exacting duel in the Crystal Palace mud against Dave Lewis before Christmas, meets his compatriot, John Treacy, twice world champion, in the sixth edition of the Mallusk International. Mike McLeon, of England, joins the fray, on the way to warmer climes and the Orange Bowl 10 kilometres in Miami next week.

Ron Hill will be making a shorter, sentimental run round the perimeter of the pitch at Old Trafford before the kick-off in the Manchester United - West Ham cup tie tomorrow. Aged 44, he will be completing 100,000 mile of training and racing in his 24-year career. Old Trafford was the finish of the 1969 Maxol Marathon which Hill won before his marathon victories in the European Games, Commonwealth Games and in Boston. He has not missed a day's training since 1964

BOXING

Barrett ready for a 1984 bonanza

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

If the forecast of Mike Barrett, the promoter, is correct then those who believe that Marvin Hagler's defence of his world middleweight title against Tony Sibson is going to be a piece of cake may find themselves eating humble pie. Mr Barrett is not one of those who think that Sibson is travelling all the way from Leicester to Worcester, Massachusetts just to pick up a fat cheque for a thick ear.

Mr Barrett said yesterday that not only will Sibson knock out the Brockton basher but that in 1984 he will be staging the world middleweight championship between Sibson and the unbeaten West Ham boxer, Mark Kayler. If that sound like Mr Barrett running away with Mr Barrett, hold your breath. In 1985 Frank Bruno will be the world heavyweight champion, the promoter thinks. Well he can dream. The manager of Kaylor and Brune, Terry Lawless prefers not to lead with his chin. Mr Lawless says that Bruno needs 11 more bouts before "getting involved in anything big" and Kaylor "wants to win some titles first."

On Jauary 18, at the Albert Hall, Kaylor moves into a higher gear when faces Henry Walker of Los Angeles in his first top of the bill bout and Bruno coasts along with a bout against Stewart Lithgo, of Hartlepool. Walker is not ranked but he has beaten Mike Colbert and Robbie Epps. "I wanted to bring Curtis Parker but he priced himself out," Mr Barrett said. Walker should show us whethr Kaylor is ready to start stepping out of the shadows of Sibson and Roy Gumbs, the British middleweight champion.

Kaylor believes that he is ready to take on his seniors. He aims to meet Glen McEwan in a British championship eliminator, tackle Gumbs and lift the European title – all by next year.

Lithgo is a game fighter but at 14 stone – a stone and a half lighter than Bruno – I cannot see him being the first man to test the big Wandsworth heavyweight's chin.

On the same bill Colin Derrick, of Bethnal Green faces Lloyd Hibbert, of West Bromwich for the dubious privilege of stepping into the ring with Colin Jones. But if it is a fight you are looking for, then there should be one at the Ulster Hall, Belfast on January 25, when John Feeney, the British bantamweight champion, defends against Hugh Russell, who won a bronze medal in the Moscow Olympics.

It will be the first British title bout in Belfast for 16 years. If Russell wins it could open the gates of the King's Hall where there could be a double championship bill with Steve Sims, of Wales defending his British featherweight title against Barry McGuigan and Russell making a voluntary defence.

● Naples (AP) – The newly-crowned European champion, Patrizio Oliva, said yesterday that he would stage his first title defence against Francisco Leon, of Spain, by the end of March. The bout could be held in the sports palace of this southern Italian city where Oliva was born. The Italian boxer, aged 24, made his plans public hours after winning the continental crown from Franse's Robert Gambini. Oliva, a former Olympic champion, scored his 26th professional win on an unanimous decision after 12 rounds in the Forio d'Ischia on Wednesday night.

● Belgrade (AFP) – The Olympic light-heavyweight gold medal winner, Slobodan Kacar, is to turn professional and has taken an Italian manager, the daily *Politika* reported yesterday.

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Motor-making at the limit

A new car starting life in a new plant is one of the most troublesome combinations known to motor manufacturers. When both car and plant are at the frontiers of existing technology the combination might seem almost foolhardy. Only time will tell if that is the case with the Mazda 626, now coming off the assembly lines at the Hofu factory, 60 miles from Hiroshima.

A few hours spent inspecting the heavily automated facilities and an equally short time driving hand-built versions of the car is sufficient only for a snap judgment. But with that reservation it does seem that Mazda has got it right first time, thanks to a combination of advanced automation backed by belt and braces methods.

It is characteristic of Japanese companies to show visitors only the latest developments. Routes through plants are chosen to avoid labour intensive areas. Mazda is no exception. The wonders of the almost labour-free body welding shop are backed by a hand welding line of a type seldom seen in a modern plant.

The embarrassed plant manager admitted that his number one line was so finely balanced – not a single spare robot in case of breakdown – that he could sleep better at night knowing he had a back-up line manned by humans. "All being well we plan to switch to all robots within 18 months", he added.

Getting the 626 right means a great deal to Mazda. In Europe the car will compete with Ford's Sierra and General Motors's Cavalier in the medium saloon/hatchback sector. In Britain that sector accounts for a third of sales and the bulk of fleet and company business. World recession and petrol crises have tended to move the emphasis towards the smaller Escort-class car but recent surveys suggest the trend is slowing and might be reversed.

No one will be more delighted than Mazda if that happens. With more of its export markets being blocked by governments reacting to pressure from domestic carmakers it is trying to increase its profits on each car sold. The best way to do that is to sell bigger and more comprehensively equipped cars such as the new 626. It is a front-wheel-drive model of the type now forming the backbone of most manufacturers' line-ups. Produced as a four-door saloon, five-door hatchback or two-door coupé, it has a choice of two power units, 1.6 or 2 litre.

Both engines represent a big improvement on their predecessors in the old 626 model. They are considerably smaller and lighter. The 2-litre engine achieves a 70 kg per litre weight to displacement figure – among the lightest in its class – which gives it a top speed of 112 mph and a 0-62 mph time of 10.2 seconds.

Consumption is average. The factory claims for the 1.6 engine are: urban driving, 26.9 mpg; 56 mph, 38.7 mpg; 75 mph, 29.7 mpg. The 2-litre is only marginally thirstier with urban consumption of 28.7 mpg; 56 mph, 35.5 mpg; 75 mph, 27.6 mpg.

Interior quietness has made great strides in recent years as owners of comparatively young cars discover when they switch to the latest version. Lack of vibration is a close second. But each improvement is becoming more difficult to achieve, hence more costly. The 626s I tried were very quiet thanks to the use of such innovations as liquid-filled engine mounts, double sealing, hollow door weather strips and the use of the entire radiator as a dynamic damper to counter engine vibration at low revolutions.

On the road the 626 is a nicely balanced packaged combining one of the largest passenger compartments in its class with the road holding and handling associated with expensive sports saloons. Driving on Japanese roads is a frustrating business with a maximum speed of 100 kph (62 mph).

In these circumstances it is difficult to put a car through its paces so time spent on Mazda's proving ground was invaluable. About half way through our alloted time on the high-speed track and adjoining handling circuits it began to snow. A few years ago that would have been a combination beyond the road holding capabilities of most Japanese cars; indeed I can think of a few of their latest models that would be hard pressed to survive in such conditions.

But the new 626 made many converts among British motoring journalists that day. There were a few excursions into the "bush" but on each occasion drivers admitted they had been trying to find the car's limits.

It will be introduced to Britain at about the middle of the year. Mazda UK intends to import more 2-litre than 1.6 models and all will be equipped with five speed or automatic gearboxes. The basic four-speed saloon will not be seen here.

Fiat shows its age

Fiat is pinning most of its hopes for a resurgence of its once dominent position in the supermini market on the Tipo Uno. The Uno will be launched in Italy in about a month's time, and in most European markets from May onwards. It is clearly a replacement for the long running Fiat 127 which, despite a number of modifications is now dated.

As one would expect Fiat insists that the 127 will continue in production but I shall be surprised if it sees out 1983. With more than five million sold since its introduction in the early seventies, its age is now showing, compared with rivals such as the Metro.

The Uno will be available in three or five-door versions, with three engine options–900cc, 1100cc and 1300. But what most of its competitors want to know is "will Fiat stick to the advanced Robogate system used in the manufacture of the Ritmo (Strada in Britain), or are the rumours true that it has proved for less cost effective than Fiat executives would have us believe?"


The new Mazda 626: a balanced package

RUGBY UNION: REKINDLING THE DRAGON'S FLAME

Welsh haunted by shadow of glorious past

By Gerald Davies

With the vision of greatness long since faded and the fragile hopes having evaporated that a newly fashioned team would evolve gradually from the old one without too protracted an interruption, the Welsh Rugby Union selectors now find themselves facing an almost blank sheet of paper.

The time for reflection is nearly over and soon, after the trial next weekend the talking too will have to stop. The selectors will have been comforted by how well their chosen team performed against the Maoris in November but, with a groundswell of opinion which suggests that another team could be chosen to give that one a run for their money, they may feel less easy now.

There are only three names on which everyone would agree: Graham Price, Terry Holmes and David Richards. There will be considerable debate and few unanimous decisions elsewhere. With so many gaps to fill and options to examine, the selectors may be advised to ignore the team momentarily and to pause instead to consider their choice of captain. If we take into account the team who played the Maoris and the players already in the squad there is little in the way of shared international experience.

With two determined and forthright personalities in John Bevan, the coach and Terry Cobner, his assistant, it is important in their absence that the captain is himself strong enough to assume authority on the field of play and to carry the players along with his own sense of conviction. A good captain lends stability and confidence to the team as well as giving them an identity. Wales have had five captains in the last four years which may partly account for the fitful performances of late.


Butler: captain's qualities

No rules can be drawn or principles followed from which the prototype captain can emerge. You recognise the model when you see it. Wales had three successful captains in the campaign of the seventies yet the manner in which they conducted themselves were all different.

Because he did not conform to the traditional virtues of the swift and jinking centre, John Dawes remained on the fringes of international competition for five years from the time he was first capped to the moment he re-emerged in the role of captain. An early but superficial assessment of his playing style cost Wales the services of a great captain as well as a player of great, though unostentatious skills.

Unlike him, Mervyn Davis developed and grew in stature within the team. Unlike him, too, he was a man of few words and outwardly saturnine; he allowed his own determination rather than any delicate line of chat to inspire. He led from the front and he expected others to follow immediately in his wake.

Both Dawes and Davies were recognisably the captain of the team. Not so Phil Bennett. His broad shoulders, his wan and troubled features seemed to be weighed down with the responsibility. Yet he was a good captain too, for Llanelli and Wales. He coaxed and persuaded the players in such a way that somehow he brought out the protective instincts in others to do well for him.

What they all had in common, whatever their personal characteristics, was that the players, for whatever reasons, responded to their call.

The Welsh selectors in a week's time should concentrate their minds as to who, from their squad, should now assume this title. The captain is committed to the action yet must also remain aloof from it. His manner on the field must be beyond reproach as much his demeanour off it. At the risk of sounding old fashioned in these days of stern competitiveness, he should also conduct himself with good humour and level headedness. Such qualities should not be sacrificed at the alter of gamesmanship

With such stiff competition for the back row places there are some who inevitably argue that Eddie Butler might not be included in the best combination for Wales, but he is a man with the qualities best suited to captain the national team.

England favourites

The bookmakers, PTS Racing, make England the 9-4 favourites to win this year's five nations rugby union championship, with Ireland second favourites at 5-2. Other prices: 7-2 Wales, 9-2 France, 6-1 Scotland.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Oldham to stage under-24 international

The venue for the under-24 international between Great Britain and France on January 30 has been switched from Central Park, Wigan, to Watersheddings, Oldham, Keith Macklin writes.

This decision by the League may be indignantly received by Wigan supporters, who are flocking back to the game following their side's success this season. However, it is a sensible move, since Oldham are enjoying a big revival in interest and their coach, Frank Myler, has just been appointed to the same post with the Great Britain team.

Independent Television has achieved a rare scoop in widening coverage of Rugby League. Granada TV will cover both the under-24 international and the full international at Hull on March 6.

Skiing dates

Val D'Isere (Reuter)–Two men's World Cup downhill ski races scheduled for the Northern Alpine resort of Morzine tomorrow and Sunday will now be held here. Lack of snow had forced the switch. The World Cup women's downhill and supergiant slalom events, originally scheduled for January 8 and 9 in Pfronten, West Germany, will now take place in Verbier in Switzerland.

There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty.—Proverbs 11: 24.

BIRTHS

ALMOND – On December 23rd to Jane and Ray, a son (Robert Edward), a brother for Paul Andrew.

BEECHING. – On January 6, 1983, in Auckland, New Zealand, to Barbara (née Duncan) and Nicholas – a son (Andrew John).

BOARDMAN – On January 3rd to Susy and Barry Boardman – a son (Charlie) a brother to Tom.

BOULTON-LEA. – On January 1st 1983, at the Matilda Hospital, Hong Kong to Judy (née Bell) and David, a daughter Katie Louise, a sister for James.

BURLEY on 1st January 1983, Joanne (née Lee) and Michael, a daughter Irene Elizabeth.

CHISHOLM. – On 24th December at Aberdeen Maternity Hospital to Marsha and Bob "Hildasay", Cauldhame, Trondra, Shetland Islands, a son Stephen John, a brother for Jane, Caroline, Helen and Robert.

COLE. – To Mary-Rose and Adrian of The Manor House, Little Tring, Herts., on 30th December, a daughter, Bonnie, a sister for Barnaby and Emily.

FORESTER – On the 3rd Jan to Joanna and Anthony a son – Alfred Charles Weld.

GENT.—On 27th December, at Beckenham Maternity Hospital, to Deborah (née Maddon) and Rodney – a daughter (Esther Mary), a sister for Daniel.

GREENWOOD. – On December 9th to Richard and Ruth a son, Nicholas, brother to Thomas.

GRIMSTON.– on December 29th to Katherine (née Kettle) and Charley, a daughter (Lucy)

HALSTEAD – on 24th December 1982 to SUSAN (née REYNOLDS) and MICHAEL HALSTEAD of 13 Court Place Gardens, Iffley, Oxford – a daughter …

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DEATHS

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

) **News After Noon:** with Richard Whitmore and Fern Britton; **12.57 Financial Report.** And sub-titled news headlines.

) **Pebble Mill at One:** the magazine show from the foyer-studio.

5 **King Rollo:** for the toddlers; **1.50 Bric-a-Brac:**

) **International Tennis:** Live coverage from the Royal Albert Hall, in London, of the Barratt World Doubles Championship. Today's play will decide who will go forward to the semi-finals which take *place tomorrow. Further* coverage on BBC2 at 3.50, and on BBC1 tonight at 10.45.

5 **Play School:** Gene Zion's story Harry the Dirty Dog (also on BBC2, at 11.00am).

5 **Hong Kong Phooey:** cartoon series; **4.25 Jackanory:** Tom Conti reads Forgetful Fred (r); **4.40 Think Again:** Fun with facts about teeth. With Johnny Ball.

)5 **Grange Hill:** Episode 2 in this comprehensive school serial; **5.35 Willo the Wisp.**

40 **News:** with Jan Leeming. And weather.

)0 **South East at Six; 6.22 Nationwide.** With Sportswide at 6.45.

00 **The Superteams:** The second semi-final of the Ferguson Superteams Championship, from Bath. Rugby and football players compete against each other in a variety of sporting competitions. In the footballer's ranks: Allan Clarke, Derek Parlane, Paul Hart, Geoff Palmer, Mel Eves, Joe Gallagher, Ian Hesford, John Burridge, and Chris Garland. The rugby experts: Fran Cotton, Marcus Rose, Bob Hesford, Nick Jeavons, Steve Smith, Graham Price, Phil Bennett, Jeff Squire and Ian McLaughlan.

.00 **The Fourth Arm:** First episode in a 12-part drama series set during the Second World War. It is the work of the same team (director Viktors Ritelis, and writers John Brason and Gerard Glaister) behind the very successful Secret Army series a couple of years back. It's the story of a British mission to occupied France to sabotage a German VI rocket complex. The group leader is played by Paul Shelley and Philip Latham plays his intelligence chief in London. The cast also includes Gerald James, Gregory de Polnay and Marianne Lawrence.

.50 **Points of View:** Barry Took has fun with viewers' letters.

.00 **News:** with John Humphreys. And weather prospects.

.25 **Love Story: Mr Right.** Fourth, and final, instalment of this adaptation of Celia Dale's novel A Spring of Love, about a spinster's friendship with a stranger Co-starring David Hayman, Carolyn Pickles ad Liz Smith.

9.55 **Dahrendorf on Britain:** Penultimate documentary in this series in which Ralf Dahrendorf, Director of the London School of Economics, offers his views on how Britain's decline could be halted and even reversed. Tonight: the question of national identity.

.45 **International Tennis:** Further coverage of the Barratt World Doubles Championship at the Royal Albert Hall in London: 11.42 News

1.45 ***Film: The Killing of a Chinese* Bookie** (1977) Gambling world drama, directed by John Cassavetes and starring Ben Gazzara as the strip club owner who finds that the only way he can settle his debts with a local mob is to perform a murder. Co-starring Timothy Agoglia Carey, Azizi Johari and Meade Roberts. Ends at 1.35am.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 **Out of School:** Spina bifida victim, aged 14; 9.30 Black Country songs and jokes; 10.15 The politics of democracy; 10.35 Coastal dunes in the Ainsdale area.

11.00 **Sesame Street:** An enjoyable way for children to pull themselves up into the branches of the Tree of Knowledge.

12.00 **The Munch Bunch:** for the very young viewer; **12.10 Rainbow:** Start of a new series for the little ones, combining fun with learning. The theme today: the wind that blows; **12.30 *Johnny's Animal Opera:*** with Johnny Morris.

1.00 **News: 1.20 Thames area news.**

1.30 **About Britain: The Time-Sharing Boom.** An investigation into this relatively recent method of acquiring a holiday spot in the sun for a fixed period in the year.

2.00 **A Plus:** A profile of the New York City trio of girl singers who recently toured Britain.

2.30 **Film: The Private Navy of Sergeant O'Farrell** (1968). Little-known Bob Hope comedy, with the comedian as the sergeant in charge of soldiers left on a Pacific island. *The ship bringing in their* beer ration is sunk by a Japanese submarine. Co-starring Phyllis Diller, Jeffrey Hunter and Gina Lollobrigida. Director: Frank Taslin.

4.00 **Rainbow:** a second showing of the show already screened at 12.10 this morning; **4.20 Dangermouse.**

4.25 **Animal Express:** A visit to the 2,000-acre San Diego Zoo and Wild Animal Park in California; **4.45 Freetime:** Leisure activities for the youngsters. Motor racing noise and excitement at Thruxton Circuit in Hampshire.

5.15 **The Gaffer:** Comedy series *with Bill Maynard as the boss* of a small engineering firm (r).

5.45 **News; 6.00 The 6 o'Clock Show:** The lighter side of the week's news. With Michael Aspel and Janet Street-Porter in the studio, and Andy Price and Danny Baker doing the reporting.

7.00 **Family Fortunes:** The return of the Bob Monkhouse quiz show, with big prizes.

7.30 **The Fall Guy:** Return of the American drama series starring Lee Majors as the Hollywood stuntman who, when not stunting, works as a bounty hunter. Tonight, a chauffeur is blamed for the murder of a country and western singer's ghost writer.

8.30 **That's My Boy:** The return of the comedy series about a married couple (Christopher Blake and Jennifer Lonsdale) and the husband's two mothers (Mollie Sugden and Clare Richards).

9.00 **The Gentle Touch:** Police drama series starring Jill Gascoine. Tonight, it is a blow for Maggie's son (Nigel Rathbone) when his friend decides to leave the police training college.

10.00 **News from ITN.**

10.30 **9 to 5:** Office life comedy series, with secretaries against the boss.

11.00 **The London Programme:** The programme has acquired, exclusively, the unpublished plans of what one London borough would do in the event of a nuclear attack. This is both a "before the bomb" and "after the bomb" visualization.

11.40 **South of Watford:** Entertainment round-up, with the Socialist magician Ian Saville: the cabaret group Pookie Snackenburger: and the versatile dwarf David Rappaport.

12.10 **Gunsmoke:** Old western series, with James Arness.

1.10 **Close:** a reading from Sir Michael Hordern.

Paul McGann as Graham Gaskin in Gaskin (BBC2, 9.00pm)

● **THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR** *(Channel 4, 8.00pm), a six-hour* documentary from Granada, has been broken down into six one-hour episodes. The first, screened tonight, deals with the prelude to the conflict. It is not designed for those who prefer their medicine to be rendered palatable and their facts diet to be predigested. It is not, in other words, a history lesson without tears. The five years of political turmoil that preceded the three years of bloodshed, defy any attempts at easy elucidation such as dropping the combatants into camps neatly labelled fascist and communist. Considering the daunting complexities of the subject, Neal Ascherson's script is remarkably *successful in charting the tortuous* routes by which the Nationalist and Republican forces arrived at their first savage confrontation in 1936. The approach, thus far at any rate, is non-partisan. The archive material, much of it new to me, has been skilfully integrated with the interviews.

CHOICE

● "How many of these Graham Gaskins are there?" bleakly asks Paul McGann, the television manifestation of Mr Gaskin in Stephen Wakelam's drama-documentary **GASKIN** (BBC 2, 9.00pm). Judging by this appalling tale of the youth who spent 17 years as a child of the state, tossed about like a cork in the ebb and flow of social services callousness, the existence *of even one Graham Gaskin* is a shameful stain on the conscience of what we like to think of as a caring nation. If this isn't campaigning television, responsibly conducted, then I don't know what is.

● Radio highlights: **CHORAL EVENSONG**, from Wells Cathedral (Radio 3, 4.00pm) captures the last fading reminders of what Christmas was really all about ... Another chance today to hear James Roose-Evans's documentary **A WELL GOVERNED STAGE** (Radio 4, 11.03am) which tells how two remarkable women, back in the early 1800s, turned the tide of debauchery that threatened to engulf the theatre in London ... And there is the return of **WEEK ENDING** (Radio 4, 10.35pm), which represents mordant humour's last stand on radio.... Soviet intentions towards the United *Kingdom and its allies after* Andropov's accession, are debated in **THIRD OPINION** (Radio 3, 10.15pm).

BBC 2

11.00 **Play School:** Same as BBC 1, 3.55 pm, Closedown at 11.25.

3.50 **International Tennis:** Live coverage of the Barratt World Doubles Championship, from the Royal Albert Hall. Highlights can be seen on BBC 1 tonight at 10.45.

6.00 **Children's Music Theatre: The Making of Bendigo Boswell.** Tomorrow night, BBC 2 broadcasts the Edinburgh Festival fringe play, Bendigo Boswell, commissioned by the BBC, and performed by an amateur cast of youngsters aged from 9 to 17. This is the story of the preparations for that award-winning production – from the moment of the creation of the original idea to the first rehearsals.

6.35 **Inside Women's Magazines:** Final film in this series about the glossies that women buy. Tonight: Women's Own and Spare Rib, two publications that are worlds apart.

7.00 **Oxford Road Show:** Magazine, broadcast live from Manchester.

7.45 **News summary,** sub-titled. And weather prospects.

7.50 **Did You See ...?** First programme in this resumed series of discussions about recent TV programmes. Chaired by Ludovic Kennedy. Under discussion tonight: The Sixties (Channel 4): Dahrendorf on Britain (BBC 1) and Anyone for Denis? (Thames TV). There is a panel of three guests. And jobless people in Liverpool give their *reactions to the drama series* Boys from the Black Stuff.

8.35 **Cricket: The Fifth Test.** The best of the action from the final day's play in the match between Australia and England in Sydney.

9.00 **Gaskin:** Dramatized documentary (by Stephen Wakelam) about the Liverpool lad, placed in care by his father after his mother committed suicide in 1969, and for the next 17 years, a child of the state. Flashbacks show him as the victim of a homosexual abuse by a would-be foster parent, as a veteran escapee roaming the streets of Liverpool, and as a petty criminal. He eventually took legal proceedings against the local authorities for gross negligence in his upbringing.

10.15 **World Darts:** The semi-finals of the Embassy World Professional Championships. *The final takes place* tomorrow. There is a first prize of £8,000 at stake. More coverage at 11.35 pm.

10.45 **Newsnight:** bulletins and comment.

11.35 **World Darts:** Back to Jollees Club in Stoke-on-Trent for highlights of the Embassy Championship. Ends at 12.30 am.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 **The Abott and Costello Show:** Another of these American TV shows made in the 1950s, and great favourites with viewing audiences at the time.

5.15 **The Tube:** Last year's sensational concert given by the rock group The Queen at Milton Keynes.

7.00 **Channel Four News:** only half an hour of bulletins and comment tonight.

7.30 **The Friday Alternative:** A special edition devoted to the Falklands. A 'robustly critical' look at BBC and ITV coverage of the conflict.

8.00 **The Spanish Civil War: Prelude to Tragedy, 1931-1936.** *Part* one of an ambitious six-part documentary series about the appalling conflict in Spain which claimed half a million lives. Narrated by Frank Finlay, with guitar music (composed by Patrick Gowers) played by John Williams (see Choice).

9.00 **No Problem!** Start of a new comedy series about five young, black Londoners whose parents have sold the family business and retired to Jamaica. The five children occupy a semi-detached house in Willesden. They have the house – and their lives – to themselves. We learn how *they cope with the double* responsibility. The cast includes Malcolm Frederick, Judith Jacob, Janet Key, Sarah Lam and Victor Romero Evans.

9.30 **Reggae Sunsplash:** A musical explosion from Jamaica. With the veteran ballad singer Roy Shirley; the US recording artist Deneice Williams; Yellowman; and the semi-legendary Toots and the Maytals. This is the first in a series of six programmes of reggae music.

10.00 **The Paul Hogan Show:** One of the biggest audience-pullers on Channel 4. This Australian comedian *is an undoubted hit* with less sophisticated viewers.

10.30 **Well Being:** Tobacco and drugs addiction – and how people are trying to break the killing habits. With Pam Armstrong and Dr Simon Small.

11.15 **Jazz on Four:** Live music from clubs around Britain. This week, we see Jimmy Witherspoon and his quartet at The Canteen in Covent Garden. Also, the rising star Bobby McFerrin. And a report on sax players including Stan Getz, John Coltrane, Ben Webster, *and Charlie Parker.*

12.15 **Film: My Name is Julia Ross** (1945*) Mystery thriller with Nina Foch as the resident secretary to a wealthy woman (Dame May Whitty) who becomes the victim of a plot aimed at driving her insane. Co-starring George Macready *and directed by* Joseph H. Lewis. Ends at1.25am.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing
6.10 Farming Today
6.25 Shipping Forecast
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.0, 8.0 Today's News 7.25, 8.25 Sport 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines 7.45 Thought for the Day
8.43 The Dead Hand by Wilkie Collins (second of two parts)
8.57 Weather: Travel
9.00 News
9.05 Desert Island Discs (†) Novelist Rachel Billington
10.00 News
10.02 International Assignment
10.30 Morning Story: 'The Family' by Jill Norris
10.45 Daily Service (†)
11.00 News; Travel
11.03 A Well-Governed Stage. The achievement of Madame Vestris, the first actress to be manager of a London theatre, and her successor Marie Wilton.
11.48 *Natural Selection*
12.00 News
12.02 You and Yours
12.27 My Word! (†) A panel game 12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News
1.00 The World At One: News
1.40 The Archers 1.55 Shipping Forecast
2.00 News
2.02 Woman's Hour
3.00 News
3.02 The Kelly and the O'Kellys (†) by Anthony Trollope (final part)
4.00 News
4.02 Just After Four
4.10 Mortal Evidence. Pathology – scientific truth and legal truth
4.40 Story Time: 'The Mutiny and Piratical Seizure of HMS Bounty' *by Sir John Barrow (5)*
5.00 PM: News Magazine 5.50 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather: Programme News
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report
6.30 Going Places. The world of travel and transport
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 Pick of the Week (†)
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter From America by Alistair Cooke
9.30 Kaleidoscope. No. 18 Folgate Street
9.59 Weather
10.00 The World Tonight News
10.35 Week Ending (†)A satirical review of the week's news
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: 'An Ice-Cream War' by William Boyd (5)
11.15 The Financial World Tonight
11.30 Archive Auction. John Walters in the BBC Sound Archives
11.45 Friday Treat. Late-night jazz, blues and gospel music
12.00 News; Weather
12.15 Shipping Forecast: Inshore Forecast

VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel 1.55-2.0 *Listening Corner 5.50-5.55 PM* (continued) 11.0-12.0 Study on 4: 11.0 Kein Problem 11 30 On the Injury List.

Radio 3

4.55 Cricket: Fifth Test. Australia v England from Sydney, last session on the final day. (mf only).
7.05 News
7.10 Morning Concert†. Bach, Villa-Lobos, Bach transc. Elgar: records.
8.00 News.
8.05 *Morning Concert (continued)* Corelli, Mendelssohn, Tippett; records.
9.05 This Week's Composer†. Saint-Saens; records.
10.00 French Songs†. Gounod, Hahn, Massenet.
10.55 Stern, Primrose and Casals. Mozart; records.
11.35 Two Pianos†. Jean Francaix, Percy Grainger.
12.05 BBC *Symphony Orchestra*†. Part 1: Strauss, Mendelssohn.
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.20 BBC S O†. Part 2: Mozart, Wagner.
1.55 Cummings String Trio†. Felice, Giardini, Schubert, Martinu.
2.40 Oboe and Keyboard Music†. Alessandro Besozzi transc. Rothwell, Groviez, Nielsen, Pierne.
3.05 Russian Musical Tales†.
4.00 Choral Evening: from Wells Cathedral. (see Choice).
5.00 Mainly For Pleasure.
6.30 Music For Guitar†. Jorge Merel, Pintin Castellanos, Mariano Mores arr. John Knowles, Bernstein arr. Morel.
7.00 What Books I Please. Reflections on literature.
7.30 Wallfisch-Weinberg Trio† from Broadcasting Centre, Birmingham. Part 1: Beethoven, Bax, Debussy
8.15 Flowering Judas. Story by Katherine Anne Porter
8.35 Concert†. Part 2. Brahms
9.20 Poetry Now. Recent Poetry.
9.40 Parry† Ode on the Nativity; record.
10.15 Third Opinion (new series). Weekly discussion on national *and international issues.*
11.00 Divertimento†! (new series) Bononcini, Telemann: records.
11.15 News.
VHF Only
11.20 Open University: Governing Schools. The New Governors.

Radio 2

5.0am Colin Berry† including 5.2, 6.2 Cricket Desk. 8.0 Bob Monkhouse† including 9.2 Cricket Desk. 10.0 Jimmy Young† 12.0pm Music While You Work† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford† including 2.2 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart† including 3.2 Sports Desk. 4.0 David Hamilton† including 4.2, 5.2 Sports Desk. 5.45 News; Sport. 6.0 John Dunn† including 6.50 Sports Desk. 7.30 Male Voice Choir Competition† 8.15 Friday Night is Music Night direct from the Hippodrome, Golders Green. 9.30 Old Stagers (s) 3: Layton and Johnstone† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.0 *Wally Who?* 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (Stereo from midnight). 1.0am Night Owls† 2.0-5.0 You And The Night And The Music with Liz Allen†

Radio 1

6.0am Mike Smith. 7.0 Mike Reid. 9.0 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.0pm Steve Wright. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.0 Andy Peebles. 10.0 The Friday Rock Show (s)† 12.0 Midnight Close. VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2 5.0am With Radio 2 10.0pm With Radio 1. 12.0-5.0 With Radio 2.

World Service

6.00 Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Voices to Remember 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Dances of the World. 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Big Band Sound 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme *10.30 Business Matters* 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 In the Meantime 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Jazz Score 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. News Summary 1.30 Book, Music and Lyrics. 2.15 Letterbox 2.30 Album Time. 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Science in Action 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Sarah and Company 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 9.15 Music Now 9.45 I Say, You Chaps. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary 11.15 From the Weeklies 11.30 Thirty Minute Theatre 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News About Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain 12.45 Sarah and Company 1.15 Outlook: News Summary 1.45 The Fred Woods Collection 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK 2.30 People and Politics 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 *Arranged for the Piano* 4.00 Newsdesk 4.30 Jazz Workshop. 5.45 The World Today

All times are in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88 91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92 5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97 3MHz Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

BBC Wales 12.57-1.0 p.m. News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headlines. 6.00-6.22 Wales Today. 9.25-9.45 Tom Jones (With guest Cybill Shepherd). 9.45-10.45 Bus to Bosworth. Play by John Hefin, starring Kenneth Griffith with pupils of the Welsh *School, Pontardawe.* 10.45-11.15 Love Story: Mr Right (last part) starring David Hayman, Carolyn Pickles, Liz Smith. 11.15-12.05 a.m. Dahrendorf on Britain (4) 'Identity'. 12.05-1.05 International Tennis. (Barratt World Doubles Championship). 1.05 News of Wales headlines and weather: Close. Scotland 12.55-1.0 pm The Scottish news. 6.0-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 11.42-11.45 Scottish news headlines. National news *headlines and weather.* 1.35 a.m. Close. Northern Ireland 12.57-1.0 p.m. Northern Ireland news. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland news. 6.00-6.22 Scene Around Six. 1.35 a.m. Northern Ireland news headlines and weather. Close. England 6.00-6.22 p.m. Regional news magazines. 1.35 a.m. Close.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 12.30pm-1.00 Moneywise. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Checkpoint (Anthony Steel) Industrial spy is set loose on the motor racing world. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 10.30 Points North. 11.30 Journey to the Unknown. 12.30am News. 12.35 Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Moneywise. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Operation Bullshine (Donald Sinden) Comedy. Funny goings-on at a wartime anti-aircraft post. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead 7.30-8.30 Quincy. 10.35 Film: Day the Earth Caught Fire (Leo McKern) Nuclear tests send the world spinning towards the sun. 12.15 am Postscript. 12.21 Closedown.

S4C

Starts 2.00 pm Teulu Trecwn 2.10 Cottage in the Country 3.05 Splash 3.35 Everybody Here 4.00 Six Million Dollar Man 4.50 Clwb S4C 4.55 Pili-pala 5.00 Anturiaethau Syr Wynff a Plwmsan 5.30 Chwarae Rygbi 6.00 People's Court 6.25 Bass is Beautiful 6.55 Gair Yn ei Bryd *7.00 Newyddion Saith 7.30 Taro Tant* 8.00 Pobol y Cwm 8.30 Y Byd yn ei Le 9.05 Paul Hogan Show 9.35 Comic Strip Presents 10.05 Film: Light of Many Masks. Dancers in Java perform with their spectacular masks. 11 40 Reggae Sunsplash 12.10 am Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 11.00 am Hear Here: *11.15-12.00 Flintstones Meet* Frankenstone and Rockula. 12.30 pm-1.00 Moneywise. 1.20 News. 1.30 Casper the Friendly Ghost. 1.35 Film: Bedford Incident (Richard Widmark) US destroyer nearly brings about a world war. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00-7.00 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 Film: Blood on Satan's Claw (Patrick Wymark) Farmworker unearths a grisly secret. 1.00 am Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 12.30-1.00 Moneywise. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Mister Jericho (Patrick Macnee) Conman seeks a huge diamond 5.15-5.45 One of The Boys. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Friday Sportshow. 11.00 Gangster Chronicles: Chapter 1. 1.00 am Company. Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Moneywise. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Green Grow the Rushes (Richard Burton) Men from the ministry try to stop smugglers. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 11.00 Members Only Special. 11.30 Film: Kona Coast (Richard Boone) Fisherman plans to avenge his daughter's death. 1.10 am Footprints. Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Moneywise. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Assignment Redhead* (Richard Denning) MI5 agent pursues a gang of conmen. 6.00-7.00 Calendar and Sport. 10.30 Film: Charley Varrick (Walter Matthau) Small-time thief finds he has stolen the Mafia's money by mistake. 12.30 am Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except. 12.30 pm-1.00 Moneywise 1.20-1.30 News 2.30-4.00 Film: Swanee River (Al Jolson) story of American composer, Stephen Foster. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster 6.30-7.00 Golfing Greats 10.30 Witness. 10.35 *Give our regards to Broadway.* 11.45 News at Bedtime. Closedown.

BORDER

12.30 pm-1.00 Moneywise. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Big Store. Marx Brothers comedy. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 10.30 Film: No Blade of Grass (Nigel Davenport) *Family flees a deadly virus sweeping* across England. 12.20am News 12.23 Closedown

HTV WEST

As London except: Starts 12.30pm-1.00 Moneywise. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Happiest Days of Your Life* (Alastair Sim) St Swithins girls are moved to a boys' school by mistake. *6.00 News. 6.30-7.00* So What's Your Problem? 10.30 Film: Bang The Drum Slowly (Michael Moriarty) Baseball star has a terminal illness – and he isn't the first to know. 12.20am Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30 Crown Green Bowls. 11.15 Film: Next Victim (Carroll Baker) Car-crash victim realizes she *is to be a* killer's next target. 12.35am Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Moneywise. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Film: Murder She Said (Margaret Rutherford) Woman sees a murder but no one will believe her. 3.30-4.00 Laurel and Hardy.* 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 Kick Off. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.00 Friday Night. 11.45 Film: No Problem (Miou-Miou) stranger drops dead on a girl's doorstep. 1.35 am Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: Starts 12.30pm-1.00 Moneywise. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Snow Queen 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Sports Extra *6.45-7.00 Hear, Here.* 10.30 Tales of the Unexpected. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05 Film: Savage Curse (George Chakiris) Man becomes obsessed by the writings of Edgar Allan Poe. 12.25am Closedown.

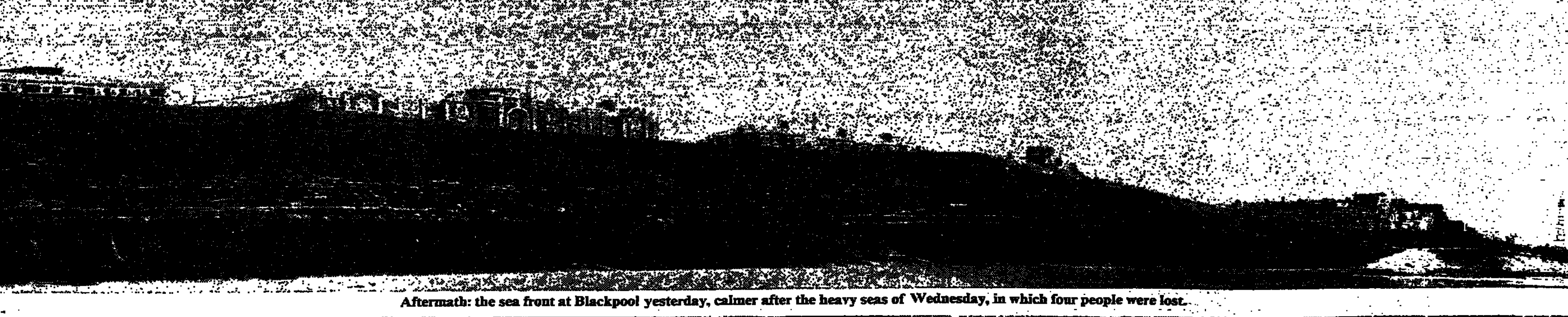
TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word 9.25-9.30 News 12.30 pm-1.00 *Moneywise 1.20-1.30 News and* Lookaround 2.30-4.00 Film: Up The Creek* (Peter Sellers) 1958 British comedy† 5.15-5.45 Flintstone Frolics 6.00-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Film: And Now the Screaming Starts. Happiness turns to horror at an ancestral home. 12.05 am Making a living 12.10 Closedown

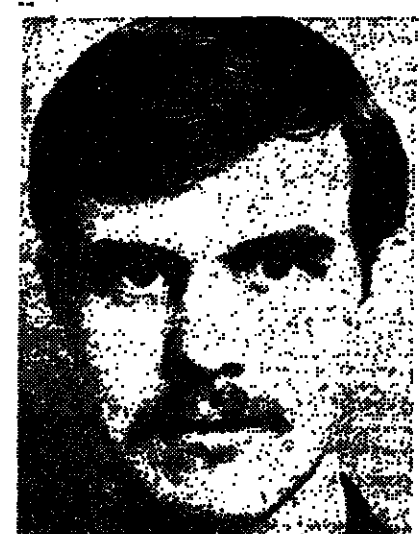
CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Munch Bunch. 12.30-1.00 Moneywise 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Operation Bullshine. (As TSW.) 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.25 Alphabet. 6.55-7.00 What's On Where. 7.30-8.00 Quincy. 10.35 Film: Day the Earth Caught Fire. (As TSW.) 12.15am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † STEREO. ★ BLACK AND WHITE. (r) REPEAT.



Aftermath: the sea front at Blackpool yesterday, calmer after the heavy seas of Wednesday, in which four people were lost.





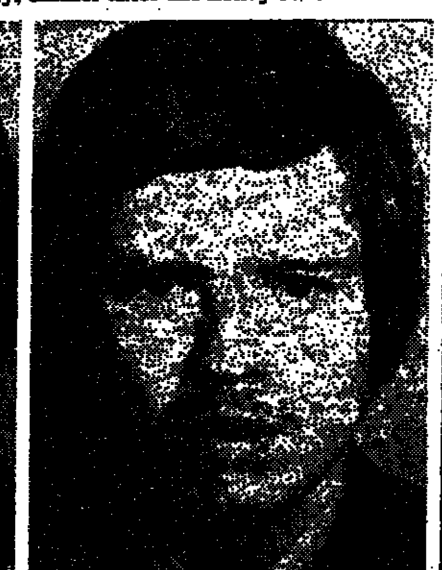
PC Gordon Connelley



PC Colin Morrison



WPC Angela Bradley



PC Patrick Abram



PC Martin Hewitson

Inquiries ordered into equipment

From Ronald Kershaw and Arthur Osman, Blackpool

As the search for survivors of Blackpool's drowning tragedy continued yesterday, Blackpool Corporation ordered a report on the seafront lifesaving equipment. A senior officer from the Fleetwood division of the Lancashire police force has also begun an inquiry into equipment on the North Shore.

Chief officers of the council met yesterday morning to consider suggestions that the equipment may have been ineffective.

Afterwards Mr Tom Percival, the mayor of Blackpool, said a full report was being prepared but he added: "There are more than 100 lifebelts sited along the full length of the promenade."

The lifebelts are spaced 20yds apart on easily identified upright posts along the "Golden Mile" between north and central piers where most holidaymakers use the beach. On the outer edges of the three-mile sea front which gets less crowded in summer, lifebelts are about 150 yds apart.

The drowning happened opposite Uncle Tom's Cabin a well known North Shore public house, over a mile from the centre of the town.

An official of Blackpool's technical services department said: "The belts are inspected by the beach patrol every day during the season from May to October and every weekend during the winter."

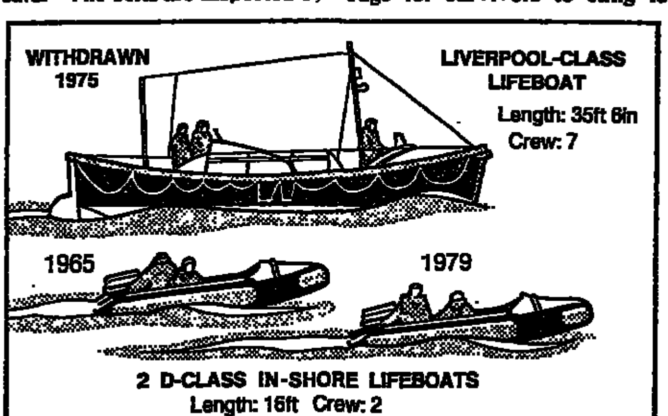
The belts are of heavy duty plastic and could be thrown by an average male at least 20 yds on a calm day. They have a yellow nylon life line around the edge for survivors to cling to and 20 yds of heavy blue nylon rope secured to the post on shore.

An inquest will be opened at Blackpool today on the one body so far recovered and the search will continue for the others until they are found.

A senior Lancashire police officer said that the RAF rescue helicopter unit at Valley, Angesey was called within five minutes of the incident starting shortly before 2 pm on Wednesday. It took the machine about 25 minutes to arrive.

Exceptionally severe sea and weather conditions prevented use of Blackpool's two inflatable rubber lifeboats (illustrated below), introduced in 1965 and 1979, during the rescue operation. The conventional 35ft 6ins craft was withdrawn in 1975.

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution said yesterday that the Fleetwood lifeboat could not get close enough to the victims



Five-hour battle to save four from the sea

Continued from page 1

pull we were going to lose him."

They said the whole operation from the time they arrived took between 20 and 30 minutes. PC Hewitson said he had tied a rope around his middle and had been prepared to go in again, but was forbidden by a senior officer.

Asked what thet had seen of WPC Bradley, he said: "I saw a blue tunic in the water but who it was, or what it was, I cannot say".

"I managed to keep contact with them, but was dragged along the sea wall by the tide. It was like being pulled by a car.

PC Fitzgerald said: "We realized from the beginning that we were up against the sea. When ever they grabbed the life belts they were wrenched from them by the force of the waves. We never lost any lines. When we threw the belts they would only land two or three feet from the wall because of the gale."

Both officers, asked if they had any doubts about going into the sea in such conditions, replied: "No more than any other police officer would have."

The rescue operation was launched shortly before 1.50 pm when Mr Robert Anthony, father of the man who dived after his dog, shouted at a passer-by. The man made a 999 call from the nearest telephone-box and asked for the ambulance service, who immediately alerted police at 13.48.

At 13.50 local patrol cars were sent to the scene. Simultaneously, police contacted the Coastguard Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre at Liverpool, which took over control of the operation. The centre immediately contacted the secretary of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at Blackpool.

At 14.00 he told Liverpool that the weather was too rough to launch the inflatable Gemini D-class inshore lifeboat.

At 14.00 the Coastguard asked RAF Valley, at Anglesey, to send a search aircraft.

At 14.10 a Wessex Mark II helicopter took off from RAF Valley to fly the 64 miles

At 14.16 the Fleetwood lifeboat, nine miles away which had been placed on alert, was ordered to launch.

At 14.28 after assembling a crew of five, the Wavenay-class Fleetwood lifeboat was launched and started a search north of Blackpool.

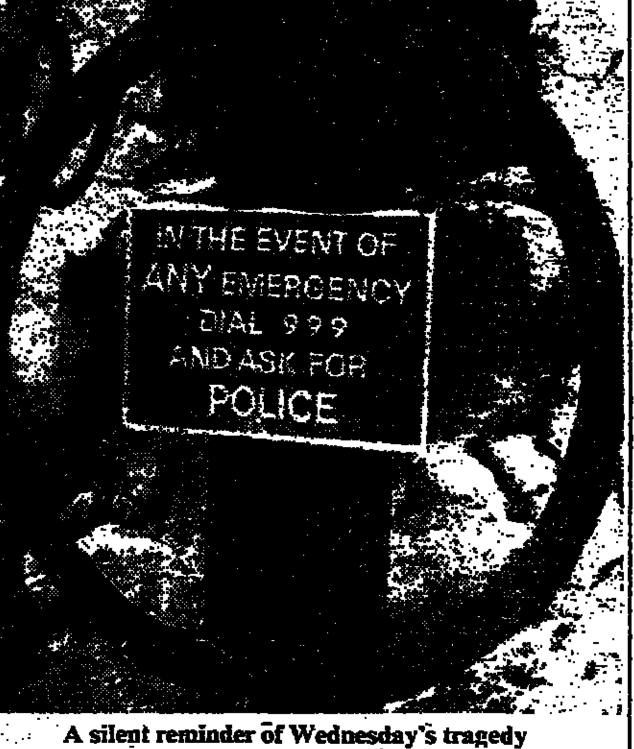
At 14.38 the RAF Wessex arrived at the scene and began its search.

At 14.55 the helicopter recovered a body.

At 15.06 the Fleetwood lifeboat, after completing its sweep north of Blackpool, arrived at the scene but could get no closer than 75 yards to shore.

At 16.38 the lifeboat called off its search.

At 18.40 the helicopter called off its search



A silent reminder of Wednesday's tragedy

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

New exhibitions

Wales and the West from the Air: aerial photographs by John White, RPS National Centre of Photography, The Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45; until Jan 29.

Exhibitions in progress

Paintings of the Royal West of England Academy, City Museum and Art Gallery, Brunswick Road, Gloucester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until Jan 29).

Your Navy, Your Heritage, Tunbridge Wells Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 5; (until Jan 15).

Large prints by European and American artists, Cooper Gallery, Church Street, Barnsley; Tues 1 to 5.30, Wed to Sun 10 to 5.30, closed Mon; (until Feb 6).

Last chance to see

Wildlife paintings, Dorset County Museum, Dorchester; 10 to 5; (ends tomorrow).

Objects and Figures: New Sculpture in Britain, Fruitmarket Gallery, Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30; (ends tomorrow).

Crafts '82 work by the Oxfordshire Guild of Craftsmen, Museum of Oxford, St Aldates, Oxford; Tues to Sat 5; (ends tomorrow).

Paintings and drawings by Derek Fye, City Museum and Art Gallery, Priestgate, Peterborough; Tues to Sat 12 to 5 (ends tomorrow).

Experimental Photography, Museum and Art Gallery, Le Mans Crescent, Bolton; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5 (ends tomorrow).

Embroidery by students at West Midlands College; and Billy Meikle's view of Walsall: sketches and photographs of local people and places at the turn of the century: Museum and Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Walsall; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.45, Sat 10 to 4.45 (both end tomorrow).

Roman Mosaics in Britain: drawings by David Neal, Colchester Castle Museum, Colchester: Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4 (ends tomorrow).

Paintings and ceramics by Mary Lister, and The Art of Preserving: The Metal Box Company and its History; Banbury Museum, 8 Horsefair, Banbury; Mon to Sat 10 to 4 (both end tomorrow.

Pictures are my Life: photographs by Monty Fresco, The Octagon, Milson Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45 (ends tomorrow).

Music

Concert by Northern Sinfonia of England, Town Hall, Middlesbrough, 7.45.

Concert by Scottish National Orchestra, Usher Hall, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, 7.30.

Viennese music by Ulster Orchestra, Ulster Hall, Belfast, 7.45.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,021

ACROSS

1 Notice – the heraldic design is central . . (10).
6 . . . notice – the centre sounds eerie? (4).
9 Well-set-up type, thanks to this chapel member (10).
10 For the song a tune needs backing (4).
12 Lack of culture attacked by the jawbone of an ass (12).
15 Could be one that's fractionally over the line (9).
17 For each one detailed a S American VIP (5).
18 Soldier returns to card game in the White House? (5).
19 Military formation employed by Abu Hasan (4,5).
20 Needed for combined operations company with entry to ministry (2-10).
24 It provided a living for one in Berkshire? Asinine comment (4).
25 Refrain – a number finding it onerous (10).
26 Garden haunt of oriental thieves? (4).
27 Dance Dickens-fashion (10).

DOWN

1 Bird's time machine losing money (4).
2 Doctor comes round before noon with a brolly (4).
3 Not what she said, supporting one paraphrastically (2,5,5).
4 Duke of Milan's servant finally emancipated (5).
5 Indian accepts various sorts of ship's timber (9).
7 Late, we hear, getting degree, being slow-moving (9).
8 Underground workers with uncommonly nice morals (4-6).
11 Mice eat second part of speech, so speakers get things wrong (12).
13 Warship not one to follow the beaten trail (10).
14 Better cook meal before I make a speech (10).
16 Dream's dramatic lunar accessory plant (5-4).
21 This one rose out of two (5).
22 Custom of refusal? (4).
23 Sharp wail (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,020

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

London sales

Starting today: Fortnum & Mason, Piccadilly; Harrods, Knightsbridge.

Starting tomorrow: D H Evans, Oxford Street.

Now on: Army & Navy Stores, Victoria Street; Barkers, Kensington High Street; Debenhams (all branches); Dickins & Jones, Regent Street; Habitat at Kings Road, Chelsea; King Street Hammersmith, Tottenham Court Road and Finchley Road; Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge; Heals, Tottenham Court Road; Peter Jones, Sloane Square; John Lewis, Oxford Street; Liberty, Regent Street; Mothercare (all branches); Peter Robinson, Oxford Circus; Scotch House, Regent Street and Knightsbridge.

Sporting fixtures

Football: Fourth division: Colchester United v Hereford United (7.30).

Tennis: World doubles championship (Albert Hall, London, 11 and 6).

Racing: Sandown Park (1).

Anniversaries

Births: Millard Fillmore, 13th president of the USA, Locke Township, New York, 1800; Saint Bernadette of Lourdes, 1844; François Poulenc, Paris, 1899. Catherine of Aragon died at Kimbolton, Huntingdon, 1536.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.68	1.62
Austria Sch	28.15	26.15
Belgium Fr	80.75	76.25
Canada $	2.05	1.97
Denmark Kr	13.85	13.15
Finland Mkk	8.86	8.36
France Fr	11.08	10.58
Germany DM	3.96	3.73
Greece Dr	129.00	120.00
Hongkong $	10.85	10.30
Ireland Pt	1.19	1.13
Italy Lira	2245.00	2145.00
Japan Yen	396.00	370.00
Netherlands Gld	4.36	4.12
Norway Kr	11.73	11.08
Portugal Esc	157.00	145.00
South Africa Rd	2.20	2.00
Spain Pta	207.00	197.00
Sweden Kr	12.15	11.50
Switzerland Fr	3.32	3.10
USA $	1.66	1.60
Yugoslavia Dnr	128.00	118.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 326.1

London: The *FT* Index closed up 2.4 at 615.1.

Food prices

After the shopping spree over Christmas and New Year, most housewives will be feeling less than enthusiastic about having to provide meals for ever-hungry children still on holiday. Bejam, the freezer firm, is worth a visit as its shops have a good selection of easily prepared meals. Sausage rolls, pizzas, beefburgers, fish fingers, steak and kidney pies pork pies, flans and pasties all make a satisfying lunch with salad, cheese and fruit. Four pound bags of oven chips at 89p are sill a treat for most children. For a more substantial meal, beef roasts at £1.79 a lb are very good value.

Most supermarkets have a number of bargains. Safeway have pre-packed rump steaks and veal rib steaks reduced by 50 to 60p for a pack weighing just over a pound. Dewhurst are offering 25p a pound off rump and sirloin steaks. Presto have New Zealand lamb loin chops, whole and half leg, at 99p a lb.

Safeway's selection of fruit and vegetables is good: avocados at 40p each, Rosetti grapes at 50p a lb, apricots at 78p a pound, and something called a pomelo, which looks and tastes like a grapefruit but is very much larger. Red Santa Rosa plums are excellent either raw or cooked and at 40-50p a lb are cheaper than last year's. Look out for marmalade oranges from Spain; they should be in the shops this weekend at 28-35p a pound.

Top films

Top box-office films in London:
1 (1) ET
2 (2) Gandhi
3 (3) First Blood
4 (6) Tron
5 (4) Trail of the Pink Panther
7 (–) Night Shift
8 (7) Raiders of the Lost Ark
9 (9) Dead Men Don't Wear Plaid
10 (10) Blade Runner

Top five in the provinces:
1 ET
2 Tron
3 Mary Poppins
4 Who Dares Wins
5 Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs

Compiled by Screen International

Roads

London and South-East: Earls Court: Earls Court one-way system and Old Brompton Road are likely to be extremely busy because of Boat Show. A3: Roadworks on Battersea Rise, Clapham Junction. A602: Bridge repairs on North Road, Hertford.

Midlands and East Anglia: A1: Lane closures between Carlton-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire. A41: Temporary signals at Hatton, Warwickshire; long delays. A5: Single lane traffic on Shrewsbury to Oswestry road at Weirbrook, Shropshire.

Wales and West: M4: Roadworks between junctions 34 (Llantrisant) and 35 (Penoed), Wales. M5: Major roadworks on northbound carriageway at junction 26 (A38 to Wellington and Taunton) Somerset. A36: Temporary signals at Steeple Langford, Wiltshire.

North: A1 (M): Lane closure N of Scotch Corner, Yorkshire. A1: Roadworks Southbound from Boroughbridge to S of Dishforth, diversions and severe delays. A19: Roadworks in Askern High Street, Doncaster.

Scotland: A9: Temporary lights at Auchterarder, Perthshire. A92: By-pass construction between North Kirkaldy and Thornton, Fife. A81: Roadworks on Maryhill Road, Glasgow; one lane each way, 9 am to 4 pm.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

Referring to the members of the Blackpool police force who died in the attempted sea rescue, The Sun says: "We can only marvel at dedication on such a scale."

"It was an appalling waste of life", says the Daily Mirror," and the horror is not lessened by the heroism of those who died."

Stamp withdrawal

In its regular review of the definitive stamp range and customer needs, the Post Office has found that four values are no longer needed: 14p (steel blue); 15p (bright blue); 18p (bright blue); 25p (purple). These four values will be withdrawn from general sale at close of business on January 14.

Collectors will be able to buy the stamps for a further 12 months, or until stocks are exhausted, from philatelic sales counters or by post from the Philatelic Bureau, 20 Brandon Street, Edinburgh, EH3 5TT.

Bond winner

The £250,000 prize in the January Premium Bond draw was won by Bond number 6JN 635652; the holder lives in Plymouth.

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to:

Cathy James, TTIS, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Weather forecast

A strong SW airstream will cover all areas.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E England, East Anglia, Midlands, Channel Islands: Scattered showers, sunny periods; wind SW, fresh to strong; max tem 5 or 6C (41 to 43F).

SW England, S Wales: Showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, strong; max temp 5 or 6C (41 to 43F).

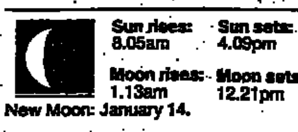
N Wales, NW, central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man: showers, some wintry, sunny intervals; wind SW, strong; max temp 4 or 5C (39 to 41F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Scattered showers, some wintry, sunny periods; wind SW, fresh to strong; max temp 4 to 5C (39 to 41F).

SW, NE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, N Ireland: Wintry showers, heavy at times, snow over hills giving drifting; wind SW, strong to gale; max temp 2 to 4C (36 to 39F).

Outlook for the weekend: Rather cold with sunny intervals and showers; wintry in N, becoming milder with rain for a time; windy.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind SW to W, strong to gale; sea very rough. English Channel (E): Wind SW to W, strong; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW to W, strong to gale; sea very rough.

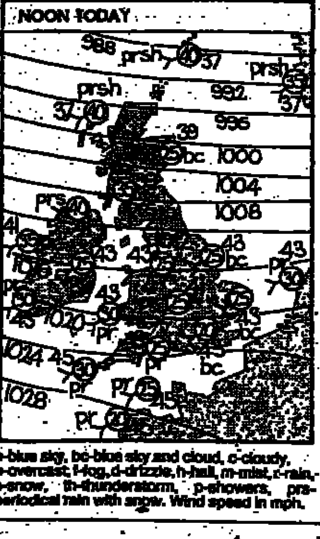


Sun rises: 8.05am Sun sets: 4.09pm

Moon rises: 1.13am Moon sets: 12.21pm

New Moon: January 14.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b-blue sky, bc-blue sky and cloud, c-cloudy, o-overcast, f-fog, d-drizzle, h-hail, m-mist, r-rain, s-snow, th-thunderstorm, p-showers, pr-periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Lighting-up time

London 4.39 pm to 7.35 am
Bristol 4.49 pm to 7.44 am
Edinburgh 4.27 pm to 8.11 am
Manchester 4.37 pm to 7.53 am
Penzance 5.07 pm to 7.50 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	3	37	Guernsey	s	11	52
Birmingham	r	7	45	Inverness	sn	1	34
Blackpool	c	6	43	Jersey	s	11	52
Bristol	r	7	45	London	r	11	52
Cardiff	r	6	43	Manchester	r	5	41
Edinburgh	f	4	39	Newcastle	r	4	39
Glasgow	f	3	37	Ronaldsway	f	6	43

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 13C (55F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 12C (54F). Humidity: 6 pm, 82 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.08in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,014.8 millibars rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

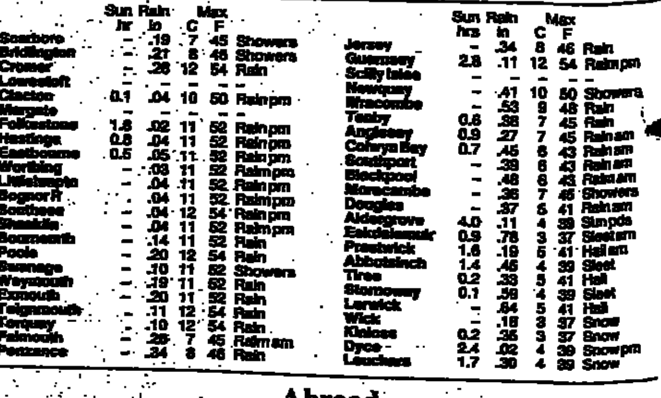
Yesterday: Highest day temp: London Weather Centre, Heathrow, Bristol, Stansted, 13C (55F); lowest day max: Aviemore, 1C (34F); highest rainfall: Eskdalemuir, 0.78in; highest sunshine: Aldergrove, 4hr.

High tides

[illegible]

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



[illegible]

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

[illegible]

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available

هكذا من الاصل